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Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world.
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PINANCIAL.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

SALE 1880.

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IVERNAUD'S 22-inch MPROVED AMERICAN

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Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Import
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CITY OF WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

To Bridge Builders and Contractors.

for the construction of a combined Rall-radio Bridge across the Red River at Win-shots, will be received by the undersigned snuary, 1881. The Bridge will be about 800 with stone piers and abutments, or on iron a (the former preferred), and will have a wing opening, at the navigable channel of sructure is to be iron; and the work is to ad immediately on the awarding of the ers are to be accompanied by plans and as which are subject to the approval of per particulars may be obtained on application undersigned at his Office in Winnipeg, Mani-E. W. JARVIS, application of the Company of the C

LETTER FILE. CUIVER, PAGE, SE. HOYNE&.CO. Retail Stationers, 118 and 120 Monroe-st. OVA'S PERFECT SELF-INDEXING AND SELF-DADING LETTER, BILL, AND INVOICE FILE.

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CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1878.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2,

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Gents' Dress Silk Hats on hand and made to order; extra fine qual-ity. Price, \$5,00. At BARNES' Hat Store, \$6 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

- Morelties. for Gustom Orders \$5. \$6. \$7. \$8. a pour. \_\_\_ So Order\_ Reliable Ready Made Garments

Prices moderate 18. 10. 118. 15. bot 30. Willoughby Will& Co Stylish Clothiers call themselves Square Dealers therefore have something -to back up-

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

cor. Clark & Madison Its.

Fine NEW Square or Upright Pianos, from \$165 to \$300. We have also a few very fine Pi-anos but little used, that we will sell at great bargains.

W New ORGANS at half price. All warranted to give perfect sat-isfaction, or money refunded. 13 Old Pianos taken in exchange at their CASH valuation.

Reed's Temple of Music, A. REED & SONS, 191 & 193 Proprietors. STATE STREET.

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Sigra MARIE SALVOTTI, Prima Denna Wilhelmj Troupe - "Nothing can compare with it as a prompt and reliable cure." Prof. EDWARD HOLST, Planist and Composer, Chicago, Ill.: "Its effects are in har-sony with its claims." STACEY HILL, Esq., Mt. Anburn Inclined R. R., Cincinnati, O.: "Undoubtedly it is a re-markable medicine." Capt. HENRY M. HOLZWORTH, Chter Beteetive Force, Cleveland, O.: "Surprising re-lief. A world of good."

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take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the Senate. or would such right rest in Andrew Hayes, of Cumberland County; Henry C. Brewer, of Cumberland County; George A. Fernand, of Franklin County; Albom Braiford, of Washington County; and George R. Wakefield, of York County, to the exclusion of the persons summoned from the same districts?

5. Does the same rule apply when the member symmoned appears by the returns to be elected only because of some error in the name or initials of the candidate not summoned, which error is corrected by law under the decision of the Court, and the official records state the name and initials correctly under the facts of the Lincoln Senatorial District and the Representative Districts of Exeter, Newcastle, Gouldsboro, Weston, and Robertston, as recited, or when the member summoned appears to be elected only by rejecting the returns of one town because unsigned by the Town Clerk, though a duly attested copy of the record of said town is reasonably offered as a substitute and refected, under the facts as recited?

6. If the summons described in Question I be void, and the persons holding such summons take part in the organization of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, and without the votes of such persons there are less than sixteen members in the Senate and less than seventy-six members in the House voting for and against the officers of the so-called Senate or House, have such bodies any legal organization or officers?

7. Without such legal organization in either House or Senate, or without the sixteen members in the Senate and the seventy-six members in the House present and voting on a given measure, can any valid aw be emacted, any legal officer chosen or any business whatever be legally done except to adjourn, and, if any business what t GETTING TIRED.

Dissension Cropping Out in the Ranks of the Usurping Fusionists.

Solon Chase Threatens Secession if Force Shall Be Attempted.

An Effort to Oust Another Republican Defeated by the Conservatives.

The Fusion Scheme to Elect a Governor Abandoned for Want of Support,

Many of the Members of the Party Choosing to Await the Court's Decision.

ist of Questions Submitted to the Court for Its Arbit-

Many Exciting Outside Rumors, but Little Real Cause for Alarm.

Gen. Garfield's Speech Last Night at His Reception by the Ohio Legislature.

THE OUTLOOK.

THE OUTLOOK.

FUSIONIST BACKDOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Augusta special to the Daily Advertiser confirms the rumors that the Fusionists contemplated choosing their Governor and inaugurating him to-day, no matter what the results might have been. The plan was decided on after a bitter fight in the Advisory Committee at a late hour last night. Democrats were present who saw the danger their party would incurshould extreme measures be adopted, and savised a course that could be pursued without bringing on a conflict, but the extremists triumphed, and they had fully determined to carry out their program and cast Gen. Chamberlain forth as a usurper if he would not obey the mandates of the to-be-Governor, Joseph L. Smith. It was a hard task to bring Maj. Smith to the point, as his Republican antecedents all tended in the opposit direction, but it was threatened to make Garcelon Governor, and this

Smith went so far even as to employ a few kind, friends to write his inaugural message, to which he has subscribed, and Pilisbury has put it in type. Rumors of intended violence were rife, but in the afternoon another conference of the Fusionists' Advisory Committee was held, and there was a plain break between the leader. there was a plain break between the leader of the Greenback party, Solon Casse, and the leader of the conspirators. E. F. Pillsbury. Here there was pretty plain talk. Pillsbury was thrusting his proposition of violence upon the.
Committee, who had become disgusted with his
leadership, when Solon Chase squarely informed
him that he was opposed to anything like force,
and was willing to await the decision of the

Should the Democrats adopt a different course he would hitch on "them steers" and pull the Greenbackers away from the Democratic party. Perhaps the presence of an ample police force had something to do with the change of program. At any rate it was changed, and Smith's message remains idly in type.

It is the current opinion among Augusta people to-night that both parties will bow to the decision of the Court, and that will be the peaceful solution of the Eastern question.

OUTSIDE EXCITEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

AUGUSTA, Jun. 14.—Large numbers of people at Bath. Portland, and Bangor, alarmed at the reported condition of affairs here, were ready to start for Augusta, but before the trains left they were informed by telegraph that there was no particular necessity for their presence. As it was, many came to be on the ground to-morrow. Assurances are given by those in command at the State-House that no alarm need be felt in regard to any detense necessary for the protection of the records and people. The Fusionists are busy holding caucuses to-night, and it is hinted that the forward movement postponed to-day will be vigorously pressed to-morrow. It is reported that Attorney McClellan is preparing a warrant for the arrest of Gen. Chamberlain. There is a police force of 150 men at the State-House to-night, and sentinels are placed outside the entrance.

The report that Hale is ill is not true. He was never in better health than at present.

Several Fusionists refused to attend the caucus to-night.

JUDICIAL INQUIRY. QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT BY THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATURE. BANGOR, Me., Jan. 14.—The statement of facts and questions were submitted to-day to the Supreme Court of Maine by the Republican Legislature for a decision. The following are

Legislature for a decision. The following are the questions:

1. Have the Governor and the Council the right, under the Constitution, to summon a person to attend and take a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives who, by the official returns under the decision of the Court, does not appear to be elected, but defeated or not voted for, or would such summons be merely yold as exceeding the powers of the Governor and Council under the Constitution?

2. Has the holder of any such summons the right to take part in the ownnization or subz. Has the noder or any such summons the right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of either House to the exclusion of members rightfully elected, as shown by said return, under the decision of the Court, or does such right rest in said last-named mem-

bers to the exclusion of the members summoned from the same district?

3. If the summons were issued under the facts recited in the statement herewith submitted to Lewis Voter, of the Farmington District; Daniel Snow, of Skowhegan; Alfred Cushman, of Ashland; James O. White, of Jay; Leonard H. Beale, of Lisbon; Osgood N. Bradbury, of Stoneham; George W. Johnson, of New Sharon; Lincoln H. Leighton, of Cherryfield; Aaron H. Woodcock, of Vanceboro; Harper Alber, of Fairfield; and Joshua L. Jordan, of Searsport, would such summons give either of the above-named persons the right to take part in the organization or subsequent proceedings of the House, or would such right rest in Cyrus H. Thomas, of the Farmington District; Hiram S. Stewart, of the Skowhegan District; John Burnham, of the Ashland District; John R. Eaton, of the Jay District; William H. Thomas, of the Lisbon District; David N. Norton, of the New Sharon District; Charles A. Bolf, of the Vanceboro District; K. B. Cole, of the Fairfield District; and Robert French, of the Searspart District, to the exclusion of persons summoned from those districts?

4. If the summonses were issued under the

AT THE CAPITOL.

ford; Hill, of Exeter; Swan, of Minot; and Ben-noir, of Waldoboro. The Committee immediate-ly retired to perform their duties.

he Fusionists say that if Smith is chosen vernor to-day they will have a meeting of re-ting to-night, ring bells, and burn tar-bar-

REPORTED BUPTURE.

There is a reported rupture between Solon Chase and Eben F. Pillsbury. Chase is against the use of any force, and will abide the decision of the Supreme Court. He says unless the Democrats come up to this he will withdraw.

The House then adjourned.

INDIANA. o the Democratic State Convention:
Governor—Franklin Landers, Indianapolis
saac P. Gray, Union City; Jephtha M. New, Ver

members of the House of Representatives from the five cities of Portland, Lewiston, Rockland, Bath, and Saco,—and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns and by the decision of the Court on the facts recited in the statement submitted,—have those twelve members-elect the right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House without a summons from the Governor and Council, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

18. Can the House of Representatives legally organize or act under a certified roll containing 130 names only, and giving no Representative to the five cities of Portland, Reckland, Lewiston, Bath, and Saco, under the facts as stated in question eighteen, without admitting at once the twelve members from said cities?

20. When persons are legally elected members of the House from the Representative Districts of Skowhegan and Farmington, and that fact unmistakably appears on the official returns, and by decision of the Court as recited in the statement submitted for these districts, have these members—elect the right to take part in the organization and all subsequent proceedings of the House without a summons, the persons summoned having returned their summones and decision of the constitution and decision of the Court, constitute and organize a legal Senate, provided said eight members each received for Senator a plurality of all the votes returned, under the requirements of the Constitution and decision of the Court, constitute and organize a legal Senate, provided said eight members each received for Senator a plurality of all the votes returned, under the requirements of the Constitution and decision of the Court, constitute and organize a legal Senate, provided said eight members each received for Senator a plurality of all the votes cast, and the official records as well as the returns show that fact?

ington.
Third District—Republican, John Overmeyer,
North Vernon; Democratic, Jephtha D. Now,
North Vernon; George A. Bycknell, New Albany;
S. M. Stockdager, Corydon; S. B. Voyles, Salem;
James D. Cravens, Washington County.

R. Lindsay, Kokomo. Democratic, J. H. Sieck, Huntington.
Twelfih District—Democratic, Allen Zollars, Walpole; G. C. Colerick, Robert Lowry, Fort Wayne; C. B. Lilley, Whitley County.
Thirteenth District—Republican, W. H. Calkins, Laporte; J. H. Baker, Gosben; William Williams, Warsaw; Henry G. Thayer, Plymouth. All but Mr. Thayer are members of Congress or ex-Representatives. Democratic, J. H. Winterbotham, Michigan City; Joe J. Henderson, South Bend; J. D. Osborne, Elkhart; Dr. Davenport, Warsaw; C. H. Reeves, Plymouth.

GARFIELD.

nte, provided said eight members each received for Senator a plurality of all the votes cast, and the official records as well as the returns show that fact?

22 Can sixty-two duly summoned members-elect of the House of Representatives, together with twelve members not summoned from the cities of Portland, Lewiston, Bath, Seao, and Rockland, and two members-elect not summoned from the towns of Farmington and Skowhegan, constitute or organize a legal House of Representatives when the fourteen members above enumerated were in fact elected, and that fact appears by the official returns and by the decision of the Court, no other persons holding summonses for the same seats?

23. Can the seventy-six members-elect enumerated in question nincteen constitute and organize a legal House of Representatives, together with nine other members elected who were in fact elected, and appear by the official returns and by the decision of the courts to be elected, though the nine seats aforesaid are claimed by other candidates who were summoned by the Governor and Council, but were not in fact elected, and do not appear to be elected by said official returns under decisions of the Court?

24. When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, the Acting-President of the Senate having refused to qualify the duly summoned members-elect, and the acting House of Representatives, made up of sixty-two members legally summoned and fourteen others summoned, but not in fact elected, and not appear to the decision of the Court, refuse to admit to seats the fourteen members-elect specified, or the nine additional members select specified in question 19, or the mine additional members select specified in question 19, or the mine additional members select specified in question 19, or the mine additional members select specified in question 19, or the mine softitute and organize a legal House of Representatives?

25. When the terms of office of the Governor and Council have expired, and the acting Senate made up of twelve member

this chamber, and from this chamber went to the battlefield. I shall not detain you, but at once introduce Gen. Garfield." who then stepped forward and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I should be a great deal more than a man, or a great deal less than a man, if I were not extremely gratified by this mark of your kindness and the kindness you have shown me in recent days. I did not expect any such meeing as this. I knew there was a greeting awaiting me, but did not expect so cordial, generous, and general greeting without distinction of party, without distinction of interests, as I have received here to-night, and you will allow me in a moment or two to speak of the memories this Chamber awakens. Twenty years this last week I first entered this Chamber and entered upon the duties of public life, in which I have been every hour since that time in some capacity or other. I left this Chamber eighteen years ago, and I believe I have never entered it since that time. But the place is familiar, though it was peopled not with faces that I see before me here to-night alone, but with faces of hundreds of people that I knew twenty years ago, a large number of whom are gone from earth. It was here in this Chamber that word was first brought of

TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES. TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

But I must follow what seems to me to be the only safe rule of my life, and with that view of the case, and with that much personal reference, I leave that subject.

Thanking you again, fellow-citizens, members of the General Assembly, Republicans and Democrats all, party man as I am, thanking you both for what you have done, and for this cordial and manly greeting, I bid you good night. [Long-continued applause.]

At the close of Garfield's speech, Gov. Foster and Ex-Gov. Bishop made short speeches.

THE CONVENTION.

RMAL GRANTING OF THE EXPOSITION BUILD ING. The following correspondence has passed between Mr. James P. Root, member from Illinois of the Republican National Committee, and Mr. John P. Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition Building Company:

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—To Qe Executive Committee—GENTLEMEN: As a member of the Republican National Committee, and as a citizen of Chicago, for the purpose of securing the location of the Convention in Chicago I piedged the use of the Exposition Building for the use of the Convention to be held on the first Wednesday in June next. I felt authorized in making the piedge for the reason that several members of your Board advised me that the use of the building could be had for that purpose.

It is a proper thing that I should now bring the matter before you, as the necessary funds for the expenses must be raised among the citizens of Chicago.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WASHINGTON.

The Finance Committee Will Report Adversely on Bayard's Resolution.

Still Its Friends Hope to Develop a Debate Thereon in the

The Subject of "Star" Routes Receiving Considerable Attention in Committee.

Secretary Schurz Has a Long and Satisfactory Interview with Ouray.

The Ute Chief Willing to Make Concessions to the Government. .

Commissioner Hayt's Official Days in All Probability Numbered.

Outlines of the Bill to Provide for a Bureau of Inter-State Commerce.

Provisions of the House Bill to Govern the

Reserves of National Banks.

BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

requiring debts to be paid in coin,—a p
to which Ferry dissented. Bayard is
fident that the resolution will in
strength by discussion, but he seems t
in his opinion. No consideration of
amendment, postponing for five years
when the legal-tender quality shall or
had. A motion was made that the res
reported adversely. Upon this motio
Bayard insisted, the other members of
mittee acquiescing, that Senator Jon
absent, but

proposition. It is proposition. It is proposition. It is proposition. It is proposition to a 4 per cent bond; that he will sist that it is not practicable to issue a bond at lower rate than that; that for the last twenty cars no European Government has secured ioan at a less rate; and that it would be hazardous for the United States, in anticipation of securing better terms, to pupped taking advantage of the opportunithat it certainly now has of refund its entire outstanding indebtedness into a 4 cent bond. The syndicate, Mr. Morrill belief is honestly conducted, and does not think

for action what is gener ayard resolution." The es of the United States!

"STAR" ROUTES.

ncreased cost of \$17,750 for additional of \$55.790 for a reduction of the schedule on 150 to ninety-six hours. This last a subsequently reduced to \$43,455. The model of the services in the mails on this route aggregated The service was miserably performed, aplaints were constantly made to the Dent. On the 11th of March following, the twas awarded George E. Kird and Will-Gleason, who had been the sureties of bugh at precisely the pay, and for the

"Mr. Walsh is in the city, and can

the question was asked, Was not Waish ined at New Orleans on evidence furnished by
self (Brady), and did be think it a wise distion to accept under such circumstances the
ple statement of a man for guarantee of a
tract of such dimensions?

ea. Brady replied, stating that the indictment
added to was procured because Waish refused
produce his books, as directed, and he (Brady)
a bound simply by his obligations as an interi-revenue officer to present the matter to the
and Jury; that there was nothing in the case
coting the standing of Waish.

HAYT MUST GO.

HAYT MUST GO.

THE COMMISSIONER TO BE REMOVED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Ever since the meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners list week, rumors have been in direulation here to the effect that there is soon to be a change in the Commissionership of Indian Affairs. The accusations against Commissioner Hayt, while they have attracted considerable attention, do not form the only basis of the rumors in circulation. The intense opposition to Mr. Hayt manifested by the representatives of the various missionary societies did much, it is belived, to make the Administration realize that, whether the accusations brought against Mr. Hayt were true or not, his days of usefulness as Commissioner are at an end. Among the reports that have been circulated was one to the effect that the Board of Indian Commissioners had been asked to suggest a proper person to be Mr. Hayt's successor. This report was confirmed to a considerable extent by excellent authority, but has been derired by members of the Administration who are in high position.

TO-DAT A RUNON

to be a deministration who are in high position.

TO-DAY A RUMON

has been in circulation to the effect that the
name of Mr. Hays, now Postmaster at St. Louis,
and a close personal friend of Secretary Schurz,
as been suggested as that of a good man to sucsed Commissioner Hayt. Mr. Hays is now in
washington. He said, this evening, that unter no circumstances will be accept the
conflict that the office he now holds is much
nore lucrative than that of Commissioner of Inlight Affairs; that his term of office as Postmasser will not expire for a couple of years, while
he could not expect to retain the thankless posilion of Commissioner for more than one, and
hat if he were to accept the latter place, in view
of these facts, he would be considered either a
move or a fool by most people. It seems very
vident that the decree is to be entered that
layt must go.

KELLOGG-SPOFFORD.

THE TESTISIONY OF TWITCHELL.

Special Dispatch to The Calego Trobusa.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.—The proceedings before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections became interesting for a few moments this morning, while Mr. Spoilord's counsel was cross-examining Marshall Twitchell. United States Consul at Kingston, Ont. This gentleman was one of the victims of the Coushatta massacre. In that affair his brother and other members of his family were killed, while he himself was wounded in ten piscos. In consequence of his wounds he lost both arms. His face bears the deep mark of a bullet which carried away a portion of his skull, while he has shother wound in the leg which renders him lame for life. The memory of these terrible events seems to be ever before him.

"Who was appointed Tax Collector of Red River after it was made a purish?" asked the counsel.

"My brother, Homer J. Twitchell, who was murdered after being disarmed," replied the witness.

"Who was next appointed?"

New Orleans.

Mr. Twitchell, at present United States Consulat Kingston, Canada, and who was formerly a member of the Louisiana State Senate, testified there was no truth in the statement that he had received money for yoting for Kellogg.

Pierre Magliere disputed positively the statement made before the Sub-Committee that he had been bribed to vote for Kellogg.

William H. Seymour, a Notary Public in New Orleans, testified he was employed in connection with making four affidavits which had been placed in evidence before the Sub-Committee, and that he saw a man giving the same name as one of the affiants on the witness-stand before the Sub-Committee, and that he saw a man giving the same had so one of the affiants on the witness-stand before the Sub-Committee in New Orleans, but that he was altogether a different man from the one who signed one of the affialavits in question.

EXLOGG TO ER OUSTED.

There is a report that the Senate Elections Committe, or at least the Democratic members of it, have decided to declare Kellogg's seat vacant.

THE INDIANS.

THE INDIANS.

THE UTE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Caucage Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Secretary Schurz had a long interview with Oursiy yesterday, in which the whole Indian question was treely discussed. Ouray seems to fall in with the views of the Secretary, although the terms offered are not so favorable as he was led to suppose. The theory upon which Mr. Schurz is proceeding is to impress the Indians, by a show of power, with the dignity and uncompromising stillade of the Government. Ouray and his tand came on here understanding, as is usually the case, that they would be treated as an independent power, and as such would have more or less to do in formulating the terms of the agreement; but they find, somewhat to their chagrin, that they are to be treated as accessory, in some degree, or at least as partially responsible, for the late outbreaks. The terms which would suit Ouray have been previously published, namely: the cession to the peaceful tribes of 160 acres to each family in the Grand River country, and the removal of the White River Utes to the Uintah Reservation in Utah. It is understood that Mr. Schurz is not willing to grant terms quite so favorable.

BE IS FIRMLY OF THE OPINION that all the Utes must be removed from the

River Utes to the Unitan Reservation in Utan.

It is understood that Mr. Schurz is not willing to grant torms quite so favorable.

BE B FIRMLY OF THE OFIXION
that all the Utes must be removed from the State of Colorado. While he will make some difference between the treatment to be accorded to the peaceful Utes, he will not make this discrimination so marked as to except them from the general exclusion from the State. Mr. Schurz has also asked that the Colorado delegation suspend operations upon the bill recently debated in the House for the removal of the Indians, thinking it best, under the circumstances, not to be hampered by any side at present. He would have preferred some law of Congress from which he might receive assistance in the present emergency; but, inasmuch as the bill has not been passed, he prefers nothing more should be done about it now. Senator Hill, of Colorado, believes that Schurz will be able fully to carry out his policy. He says that Mr. Schurz has not deviated in the slightest degree from his original position, which was that the Utes must be removed from Colorado, although it was popularly believed that he favored a milder policy.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

still continues to keep the Ute delegation in the strictest scelusion. They are, in fact, guarded with almost as much vigilance as if they were prisoners and participants in the Ute outrages. Notwithstanding, however, the rigor of the watch, The TRIBUNE has been able to break through the guard, and presents herewith the outline of Ouray's story. Ouray said that he had never had an opportunity to state his case to the American public, except through the medium of an official of the Interior Department. To this he objected. He had been a firm friend of the whites, and he thought he find done something to prevent served the thinks if the matter was left to him and the delegation, it could be estiled in twenty-four hours. He says it is impossible for him to

Reservation; that

HR WOULD CONSENT

to a removal of the Southern Utes to a point on the Grand River, where they could be assigned 100 acres to a family; that those of the Southern Utes who did not wish to accept these terms would drift ultimately over to the Ulntah Reservation; and that this matter could be settled in this way. It would appear from what has leaked out that, if the Government makes the surrender of the guilty parties a condition precedent to the surrender of this reservation, the negotiations will fail. The Colorado delegation will meet Ouray within a day or two and discuss the stination, and it is expected that an early solution of this Indian problem will be reached. Mr. Schurz's policy in keeping the Indians in duress is criticised by persons here who have had long experience with the Indians. An ex-interpreter said to-night that to treat the Utes in this way would simply put them on the defensive. Ouray has a good deal of self-pride, which will be indured by his being held as a prisoner rather than as a representative of one of the big contracting parties. The Indians, he said, must be treated and flattered with presents, and with

some snow of countries?

consistent with their supposed dignity, and not buildozed, otherwise they will go borne disgusted and out of bumer, and tell their people of their shabby treatment. This gentleman says, also, that it is a mistake to suppose that ourny is willing to have his own people removed from Colorado. That is a delicate point with them, and to insist upon what would at best be buit a trifling advantage will delay negotiations; if it does not block them. "Let the Southern Utes stay in Colorado," said be, "and settle their large reservation with white immigration. After that the problem will be easy. The Indian cannot withstand the pressure of white settlement." It would be better for the Government, he thinks, not to insist upon the surronder of the murderers of Mesker, as, in the nature of things, they cannot be daptured now. Rather than lose the chance for a negotiation by which the Indians will surrender their lands, it would be wise to let the guilty Utes go altogether.

It is understood that Commissioner Hayt favors a plan of sending Jack back after the prisoners.

JUDGE BELFORD,
who has given considerable attention of late to Indian matters, says: "Under the Constitution, which provides for making treaties with Indian tribes, we have made 629 treaties with 307 different bands of Indians. We have 275,000 Indians in the United States. Of this number should form the Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minnesofa there are thirty-six reservations, containing 21,522,047 acres of Ind. We have about 100,000 Indians occupying 42,305,816 acres of land, and from this large domain the white population is excluded." SOME SHOW OF COURTEST

THE RULES.

escal Dispate to The Chaose Tribuss.

HINGTOR, D. C., Jan. 14.—The proceedings the Senate Committee on Privileges and the became interesting for a few monitors raing, while Mr. Spotford's counsel was assiming Marshall Twitchell. United Consult at Kingston, Ont. This gentleman of the victims of the Consentan massath at aftair his brother and other member of the Committee on Bules to Justice of the Ended in the places. In consequence of mass he lost both arms. His face bears p mark of a bullet which curred away a of his skull, while he has another wound g which renders him lame for life. The for these terrible events seems to be fore him.

I was suppointed Tax Collector of Red Riviti was made a parish?" asked the counsed. Incolumn, Homer J. Twitchell, who was east after being disarned, "replied the was notted producted the control of the seems of the beared."

Wooster, who made the noise on the course of the proposition of the strength of the seried."

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Riag, my hyother-in-law, who was murtipled to kill me, and, uniformatic of the seried. The debite of the two committees. The debite to-day developed a new phase to the controversy. The commerce Committee, as different time, and crippling me in the leg."

I they alternated by spotford's counsel as alternated by spotford to kill me, and, uniform begins of the second of the second

NATIONAL BANKS.

cles of association, of the National banks in the State of Illinois which were organized under the first National Banking act expire. The differ-ence in the time is due to the fact that some of the early banks did not have the printed forms of charter, but wrote their own articles, insert-

Location.	Date of Art	- Time of E. piration.
First, Chicago	May 1, 1863,	19 years.
First, Aurors	June 20, 1863	Feb. 25, 1883
First, Monmouth,	Sept. 17, 1968	Byears.
First, Bock Island	Верь 20, 1863	Feb. 数 188
First, Danville	Aug. 11, 1893	Feb. 25, 188
First, Moline	Nov. In 1800.	
First, Peoris	There 98 1963	
First, Wilmington, First, Springfield	Thee 10 186	Feb. 25, 1881
Second, Peoria.	Dec. 1 1863	Feb. 26, 1881
First, Galesburg	Dec. 15 1883.	Feb. 25 188
First, Freeport	Feb. 23, 1864.	Feb. 25, 1888 Feb. 25, 1888 Feb. 25, 1888
Fifth, Chicago	March 15, 1864	. Feb. 25, 1883
Fifth Lacon	Feb. 13, 1864	Feb. 25, 1883.
Fifth. Woodstock	April 8, 1861	May L 188L
Second, Freeport, Kifth, Mount Carroll	March 10, 1894	Peb. 25, 1883.
Kifth, Mount Carroll	April 2, 1884., .	Feb. 25, 1885
Fifth, Canton	March 23, 1864	. Feb. 20, 1386
Fifth, Quincy	Dec. 22, 1864	Feb. 25, 1883.
Fifth, Peru	May 3, 1864	. Feb. 25, 1883

Pontiac.
Wisconsin—First National Bank, Milwaukee;
First National Bank, Janesville; First National
Bank, Hudson: First National Bank, Whitewater; First National Bank, Madison; First National Bank, Madison; First National Bank,
Little Research Control Bank, Cartonal Bank,
First National Bank, Madison; First National Bank,
Little Research Control Research ioni Bank, Fort Atkinson; First National Bank, Johnbus; First National Bank, Kenosha; First National Bank, Oshkosh; First National Bank, Monroe; First National Bank, Ripon; First Na-ional Bank, Fox Lake. Nebraska—First National Bank, Omaha.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hoar relative to the claims of States against the United States, provides that the several States which have claims against the United States may present the same to the Court of Claims on or before March 1, 1881, and all claims not so presented shall be deemed to be forever barred. After hearing such cases, the Court shall communicate to Congress the nature and grounds thereof, their conclusions of fact and law in regard to the same, and any considerations which may be the same, and any considerations which may be pertinent to the question of the legal or equita-ble obligation of the United States to pay the

THE ORIGE TREATY.

The bill introduced by Senator Voorhees to carry into effect the second and sixteenth articles of the treaty of 1887 between the United States and the Osage Indiana, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to place to the credit of the trust fund established by said treaty an amount equal to the difference between that received by the United States on account of sales of the Osage lands in Kansus alienated by the United States ince the treaty, and the sum that would now be due said trust had all of the lands so alienated been disposed of provided by the treaty which bound the United States to survey and sell all lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre. THE ORAGE TREATY.

alienated been disposed of provided by the treaty which bound the United States to survey and sell all lands at not less than \$1.50 per acre.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

A bill introduced by Representative McCord to-day, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, entitled "To establish a Board of Commissioners by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to constitute a bureau of the Interior Department, and to hold effect for two, four, and six years respectively from the 1st of July next; one of these Commissioners to be appointed every two years, and continue in office six years; and in case of vacanay from death or resignation, a Commissioner shall be appointed by the President for the residue of the term. The action of the majority of the Board shall constitute the legal action of the Board. A clerk and accountant at a salary of \$2,500 per annum each shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, who shall also afford any additional derical force required by the proposed bureau. The salaries of the Commission are not fixed by the bill as introduced.

The Board shall exercise supervision over all railroads passing from one State or territory through one or more States or Territories, or to any from any foreign country, but such supervision shall be limited to a question of commerce between the States, and methods of operating their railroads by railroad corporations as affecting said commerce, and shall not except within the limits of Territories or in ease of the crossing of navigable waters or in ease of the crossing of navigable waters or in ease of the crossing of navigable waters extend to matters relating to the material condition of said railroads. The Board shall presente a railroad grave, to be rendered by all railroad companies in any manner affecting railroads or freight from the same of the commerce to investate and and the commerce and to the comm

NOTES AND NEWS.

GEN. PORTER'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Sub-Committee of the House Military Committee on Fitz John Porter's case had a meeting last evening to consider the bill for the restoration of Gen. Porter to the army. It was developed that Gen. A. G. McCook, Republican member of the Committee, is somewhat inclined to oppose the bill, although he said that he had not yet made up his mind definitly to de this. Owing to McCook's mind definitly to do this. Owing to McCook's friendship for Garfield (he was formerly from Ohio) it is surmised that he represents him, and that the new Ohio Senator will defend the old Court of Inquiry, of which he was a member.

WON'T PAY THE RILE.

'The sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee having in charge the Deficiency bill for pay of Marshals called on Attorney-General Devens to-day, especially with reference to cutting down the sums paid for mileage. It was learned then that Deputy-Marshals had been employed in last fall's elections in the First and Second Congressional Districts of California, and a debt to the amount of \$7,500 contracted. The Committee say they will not provide I'd the payment of this in the Deficiency bill.

BUCKNER'S BILL.

the payment of this in the Deficiency bill.

To-morrow the morning hour will be devoted exclusively to the consideration of Judge Buckner's bill providing that haif the reserve of the National banks shall be kept in gold. Judge Buckner shifts that the bill will pass, especially as be says that no bank will be put to inconvenience by it, as they have now \$15,000,000 of specie more than this bill will require.

ROMINATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The following the

the request of Col. Everest, counsel i ator ingalls, the Senate Committee on Priss and Elections ordered to be printed and it a part of the records in the Ingalis car papers (filed with the Sub-Committee less, but not then incorrepared in the records.

down to four members.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held its twenty-eighth annual meeting this morning. John Merryman, of Maryland, was elected President. A resolution was passed instructing the newly-elected officers to take such measures as they deem expedient to revive the operations of the Society, which were interrupted by the civil war, and especially to invite the co-operation of State, county, and local organizations.

The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day resumed consideration of Price's bill to exempt sight bank-deposits from taxation. An amendment repealing the 2 per cent tax on checks was adopted. The question on adopting the bill as amended for report to the House was lost by a tie vote. checks was adopted. The question on adopting the bill as a mended for report to the House was lost by a tie vote.

On motion of Mr. Fort, the consideration of Fort and Price's resolutions, and that portion of the President's message recommending the abolition of the legal-tender quality of the green back, together with Lounsbury's bill repealing the legal-tender clause, were all made the special order for next Wednesday's meeting. IRISH RELIEF MEETING.
Vice-President Wheeler, the members of the abinet, Speaker Randall, and a large number of congressmen have signed a call for an Irish relef mass-meeting.

WEAVER'S BILL. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in full meeting this morning, took action upon several bills referred to it. The bill introduced by Representative Weaver, of Iowa, was discussed at length, and in the following amended form agreed upon, and the Chairman instructed to report it to the House and urge its passage: Chairman instructed to report it we use income urge its passage:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed and required to disourse gold and standard silver coin of the United States equally in payment of all interest obligations according on the funded debt of the United States, and in payment of matured coin obligations of the Government, and in payment of current extenses.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed Marcus W. Acheson, of Pittsburg, as District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WOULD BOB THE GREENBACK OF ITS LEGALTENDES QUALITY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The petition for the withdrawal of the legal-tender power of the United States Treasury notes, prosented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Kernan, is signed by over 1,500 individuals and firms of New York City and State, representing all classes and parties Among the signatures are those of ex-Gov. Robinson, Chief-Justice Church, and other Justices of the Court of Appeals, as well as men prominent in all business pursuits. It sets forth that if enacted in a law the Bayard joint resolution will greatly enhance the business prosperity, etc.

THE RADS JETTIES.

The payment of Capt. Eads for the Mississippi jetty works was again discussed by the Cabinet to-day. Capt. Eads thinks he should receive 5 per cent interest on \$1,000,000 withheld from payment to him until the permanency of his work is assured. The law provides that he shall have been maintained ten years, and the other \$500,000 after it shall have been maintained twenty years. The question was referred to the Attorney-General.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

EMATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Mr. Davis, of Illinois, the Vice-President, Beck, Williams, Allison, Kirkwood, Baldwin, Ferry, Davis, Pendleton, and others presented petitions of women saking for the removal of their political disabilities, and for a constitutional amendment giving women citizens the right to vote.

Kernan and Bayard presented petitions in favor of the Bayard assolution withdrawing the legal-tender quality of Treasury notes.

Several petitions were presented for a commission of inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic. mission of inquiry into the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.), from the Committee on Mr. Davis (W. Va.), from the committee of Appropriations, reported, with an amendment, a bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States.

Placed on calendar.

The bill to increase the pensions of totally disabled soldiers and saliors was taken up.

The bill finally passed. It increases the pensions of such persons from \$50 to \$72 per month.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

ROUSE.

The bill for the free importation of classical antiquities passed.

Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$200.00 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Hio Grande frontier. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill remitting or refunding the duty of an altar from Rome for St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, Passed.

Mr. Morrison, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the free importation of articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition, to be held at Cincinnati in 1881. Passed.

Mr. McCold introduced a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce. Referred.

Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill requiring the reserves of National banks to be kept in gold and silver coin. Mr. Martin desired to offer an amendment, providing that the United States Treasury notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States excepting for duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal-tender. Mr. Buckner refused to yield for that amendment.

The bill was postported until to-morrow. The provisions of Buckner's bill are as follows:

Sec. 1 provides that the National-Bank as the so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins one-half of the reserve fund now required by law.

Sec. 2 provides that any banking association failing to comply with the provisions of Sec. 1 shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the requirements of this bill are complied with.

Mr. Warner, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the resolution directing House, accepts Treasury to eritheates by the House and whether said Cle

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A dispatch was received at military head-quarters yesterday from Gen. Hatch, at Santa Fe, stating that he had received a telegram from S. H. Newman, at Fort Bayard, which says that a party of thirty Mexican merchants arrived at Las Cruces Monday night. They were attacked in the Florida Mountains and their animals stolen, but finally recovered. They were with the Mexican troops from the 5th to the 16th. The Mexican auxiliary volunteers were disbanded, and the regulars under Col. Simorus, 180 in number, started for El Paso. Gen. Hatch says that he has received no official news of Maj. Morrow's command since the dispatch of the 16th. The indications are that the Indians are in the Miembres Mountains, and that Morrow will probably overtake them there. San Francisco, Jan. 14.—A Tucson (Art.) dispatch to Gen. Carr reports from Fort Bowie, Jan. 18, that Gen. Trevino, with several hundred Mexican troops, is pushing a band of hostiles northward from Chimahana.

On the 2d instant some prospectors in the Florida Mountains were surprised by thirty Indians. One of the prospectors was killed and two were wounded, and their stock captured.

On the 6th inst. fifty-five Indians were near McEwen's Ranch, going towards Black Range Maj, Morrow was in pursuit.

To-day the Governor of Chimahua telegraphs that about 100 Indians, with their families, have gone north, after committing creat depredations.

FOREIGN.

A Bread Famine Feared in Por tions of County Kerry, Ireland.

The New French Foreign Policy Believed to Be Dictated by Gambetta.

No Prospect of a Settlement of the Ecclesiastical Troubles in Germany.

The Peace Party New Uppermest in the Russian Imperial Councils.

English Preparations to Repel a Renewe Onset from the Afghans. GREAT BRITAIN.

of the Times says: "The presence in London of the Duke of Mariborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Rt.-Hon. James Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will afford the Chief Secretary for Ireland, will afford the Government a seasonable opportunity for consulting with them on the present condition of the country, and it is to be hoped that the result of the consultation will be the adoption of such measures as will effectually preserve peace, which is now very seriously threatened. The danger is at present limited to the west, where there is constant apprehension of a sangulnary conflict." STRIKES THREATENED.

Extensive strikes of the cotton operatives at Solton, Burnley, and Ashton-under-Lyne are mminent, in consequence of the masters re-using an increase of 10 per cent in wages. TRIALS TO BE PROCEEDED WITH. A Dublin correspondent says: "It is now thought certain that the Government intends to proceed with the trials of Davitt, Daly, Killen, and Brennan for sedition."

RELIEF MOVEMENT.

PAMINE PEARED.

London, Jan. 14.—There are indications that the distress in County Kerry, Ireland, will amount to a famine.

FRANCE.

CAMBETTA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Paris correspondent says in the re-election of Gambetta yesterday as President of the Chamber of Deputies, of the 553 members of the Chamber, 308 deposited voting papers, the members of the Right, as usual, abstaining, and, of these 308, forty-nine resorted to the use of blank papers or inserted names at random, so that Gambetta, though re-elected, received only 259 votes, or slightly less than half at random, so that Gambetta, though re-elected, eccived only 250 votes, or slightly less than half received only 259 votes, or slightly less than half the House; whereas a year ago he received 314 votes. The Left comprises 380 members, so about seventy Republicans held aloof, while fifty virtually voted against him. These last, it may be inferred, were of the extreme Left, who thus show their displeasure at Gambetta's re-fusal to become Premier, while the abstentions must be attributed to the Left Centre and a por-tion of the pure Left.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Bethmont, Brisson, and Senard, former Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, have been reappointed.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Senate to-day re-elected Martel President and Count Rampon and MM. E. Palletan and Calman Vice-Presidents.

GAMBETTA'S INVLUENCE.

A Berlin dispatch says the German journals unanimously ascribe the changes in the French Ministry of War to the direct influence of Gambetta, who has for some time been studying the science of war.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Paris dispatch says it is believed Senard and Bethmont will offer their resignations rather than act as Vice-Presidents on a vote of less than a third of the Chambers, and adds that they will doubtless be re-elected by a large majority; but this will not obliterate the fact that an afront has been offered in their persons to the Moderates by the advanced section of the Left.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

THE MINORITY IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, Jen. 14.—The members of the minority, who are following the policy of abstention, say if the stringent statute declaring their seats vacant be sanctioned, they will not seek re-election. Premier Canovas Del Castillo is advised by most Conservatives to dissolve the Cortes if the minority in the Chambers persist in their policy of abstention.

TARIFF BILL.

vised by most Conservatives to dissolve the Cortes if the minority in the Chambers persist in their policy of abstention.

TARIFF BILL.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been authorized by the Cabinet to submit a bill to the Cortes for the modification of the import dues on sugar and molasses from Cuba and Porto Rico, and for the suppression of the duties on sugar-cane from those islands.

THE LEGISLATIVE CRISIS.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Temps says advices from Madrid state that Premier Canovas del Gastillo is still endeavoring to induce the Opposition members of the Cortes to resume their seats. Is is rumored if he fails he will take one of three courses; propose a law declaring the seats of the absentées vacant; dissolve the Cortes, or resign. If he adopta the latter course, Senor Segasta will form a new Cabinet. Gen. Martinez Campos promised to support Schor Sagasta if the Ring calls the Liberals to power.

AFGHANISTAN. MILITARY MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Bombay correspo

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Bombay correspondent states that an expedition is being prepared at Candabar for a movement against Ghuzni and Herat, as a counter-stroke to the apprehended junction of the hostile Afghans of Herat and Ghuzni for another attack on Cabul.

STATIONS REINFORCED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.—In consequence of fresh gatherings of Kohlistans near Lundi, Kotal, and Dukka, those stations have been reinforced with a view to immediate offensive operations.

SHERPUR. LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Lahore dispatch states that Sherpur. is geing rapidly fortified.

St. Petersususo, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to the Golos considers that events are taking such a direction that, in all probability, Balkh and the adjoining provinces will come under Eussian influence.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Vienna correspondent says he learns from good authority that Count Schouvaloff's prospects for obtaining a position in which he would be able to exercise great influence upon the foreign policy of Russia are improving. The peace party at St. Petersburg now preponderates, in consequence of the nature of comunications from the diplomatic representatives abroad.

LOBANOFY.

A St. Petersburg correspondent believes that Prince Lobanoff will go to London via Berlin, and will take with him a letter for the Emperor William. RUSSIA.

GERMANY.

Benian, Jan. 14.—The exiled Bishop of Cologne has written a letter to his friends here, expressing the opinion that the termination of the conflict between Church and State is far of

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.
THEIR KINDLY TREATMENT IN GERMANY.
Special Correspondence of The Chicage Tribune.
BERRIES, Germany, Nov. 27.—At the Thanks giving dinner in this city Minister' White intenduced Herr Von Philipsborn, acting. Minister of Foreign Affairs, as responder to the first tons in which he noticed favorably the considerate treatment our Government had received at hi hands in the matter of the co-called "German American citizens."

About one year ago considerable anxiety was manifested in the United States on this subject Articles appeared in many newspapers, and fears were freely expressed that citizens of the United States had been, and in future might be impressed into the German military service Such fears are groundless. Every true citizer of the United States is as free from impressment in any part of Germany as though he were under the dome of the Capitol at Washington.

The facts in the case, and the position of the German Covernment as minimular terrest as an interpretation of the German Covernment as minimular terrest. The facts in the case, and the position of German Government, are misunderstood, in some cases willfully misrepresented.

The trouble arises from those who leave 6 many to travel, to visit, or to peddle goods America, remaining away long onough (a this is not in every case four, years) to get nuralization papers in the United States; at which they return—in some cases on the miscamer—to their native town or city and en into business as before, claim, and receive, protection of the German Government, but soon as that Government asks them to assist protecting themselves or their native land this unt their naturalization papers in the face the officers, saying. "I am an American of zen"; while in nationality, in feeling, in buness, in language, in character,—in short, everything,—they are, and always will be, 6 mans. They have no property, no interest, thought or care for the United States or its Germaent; and when, with passport in hand, the bade adden to America, it was to never set for its soil again.

It is hard to tell from what race most of the

in German universities, or of those traveling in Germany in search of pleasure, health, or knowledge, need not fear any trouble or interference on the part of the German Government, and may rest assured that our Minister and the several Consuls in Germany will insure protection and all the rights to which American citizens are entitled.

VARIOUS.
THE POPE'S ORGAN ON IRELAND.
RONE, Jan. 14.—The Vatican organ, the Auroru, in a long leading article advocates home-rule for Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Alexandria reports that Gen. Gordon has started for Europe.

GEN. GRANN.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A grand official banquet will be given in honor of Gen. Grant, and a brilliant reception be tendered him at the palace by high public functionaries and distinguished members of society in this city.

FIRES.

HYDE PARK.

A fire broke out at Woodlawn at noon yester day, caused by a defective flue. Blocki's salcon a store, two dwellings, and two barns were burned. The houses were situated on the con-ner of Stony Island avenue and Sixty-fourth street. Loss about \$4,000. One of the houses belonged to 'Squire Hoiser. Insurance un-known.

IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—J. J. Pincker & Co.'s furniture factory, corner of Canal and Poland streets, and the storehouse of Buckley's spoke-works adjoining, burned to-day. Loss, \$45,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

John Scott loses \$22,000; Buckley & Co., \$8,000; and H. Oetzel, \$5,000. All partially insured.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The fur-dressing factory of Mason & Kalizi, Brooklyn, burned this morning. The district engineer, George A. Frost; William Broodburst, John W. Baiph, and George Keizer, dremen, were more of less severely injured by a failing wall.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Prominent New-Yorkers Moving in the Matter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A public meeting to promote the movement for holding a World's Fair in this city in 1838 was held to-night in Chickering Hall, President Jewett, of the Eric Railroad, occupied the chair, and made the opening address, in which he said the year 1838 was an appropriate one, because that time 100 years ago England acknowledged by treaty that the American people were a free and independent Nation. He heard there was discord about the matter, and that two committees were in existance for the Exposition, and he hoped this meeting to night would unite them, and that there would be but one organization.

The following gentlemen among others were selected as Vice-Presidents: The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed, Benjamin H. Bristow, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Chester A. Arthur, Noah Davis, Charles G. Daly, James Gordon Bennett, Oswald Ottendorfer, Hobert Bonner, and some lifty others.

The Secretary then submitted a report of previous meetings of the Committee, stating that many Governors had already appointed Commissioners, and have written to the Committee in the most cordial terms in favor of the project, and that it proposes to ask Congress to allow the exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Government. He also reported that a committee of representative men had been appointed as Commissioners of the State of New York, together with Commissioners appointed from the other States, to attend to the legal matters for furthering the Exposition.

Gen. Joseph G. Hawley then made a speech, in which he related the visit he made to the England Commissioners appointed from the other States, to attend to the legal matters for furthering the Exposition.

Gen. Joseph G. Hawley then made a speech, in which he related the visit he made to the Exposition.

Gen. Joseph G. Hawley then made to the Exposite.

Benntor Windom, of Minascota, then addressed the meeting. He referred to the various fairs held, sind the legal matters about the s

Health of Body is Wealth of War

BADWAY'S all the Heads Heard from Controller and the SarsaparillianResolve

GRATEFUL RECOGNY

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Hadway's "Tre List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Ra

Chronic Skin Diseases, Carles more in the Blood, Scrotulous Lunnatural Habit of Body, Syphil Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ule Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Affections, Cankers, Giandular & Wasting and Decay of the Bo Blotahes, Tumora, Dyspepsia, K. dor Diseases, Chronic Rhouma Consumption, Gravel and Cale and varieties of the above com sometimes are given specious as We assert that there is no know possesses the curative power ove that Radway's Resolvent furnis step by step, surely, from the

One Dollar per Bottle

MINUTE REMEDY.

In from one to twenty minutes, never falls a relieve PAIN with one thorough application to matter how violent or exeruciating the pain to RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Copyal C RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Criscolor, Nervous, Neuralrio, or prostrated with dissimay suffer, RADWAYS READY RELIEVISION of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Consist of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Distinct, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Tobias, Neuralgis, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ages Ca. Chilbiains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Ceplaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains is a Chest, Back, or Limbs, are Instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Aque cured for Fifty Cents. The is not a remedial agent in the world the sure Fever and Aque, and all other Males. Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quite RADWAY'S HEADY RELIES.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spann, less Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diamed Dysentiery, Collo, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of alway's Ready Bellet with them. A few drops is water will prevent sickness or pains from the stomach of water. It is better than French brand of with it.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be avoided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of destroying by an overdose should be avoided. Morphy pipum, strychnine, araios, hysociamus, and powerful remedies, dose at cartain times in small doses, relieve the patient during the tion in the system. But perhaps dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increments when a positive remedy like independent when a positive remedy like independent when a positive remedy like independent pain quicker, without entailing the least culty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Heady Helief is the only seemed.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only agent in yogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents For Bottle.

Perfect Pargative Sosting Aperican
Without Pain, Always Reliable
Natural in their Operation.
A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOR
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated
sweet gum, purge, regulate, purity, desire
strengthen. Ferrecty fasteless, eleganty system purps, regulate purity, design strengthen.

Rabway's Pills, for the onro of all under the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and er. Nervous Diseases, Headaone, Constpane, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bills, Pever, Indiammation of the Bowels, Bills, and Indiammation of the Bowels, Bills, and Indiammation of the Bowels, Pills, and Indiammation, Indiammation, Indiammatic, Indiam

CITY GOVERN

The Various Departm ing Their Estim

fi Hands Show a D Curtail Expen

Wearly \$1,500,000 Alrea

estimates next Me il probably be forther rrow, or the next day.

Nearly all of this is for the cit improvements ordered by the manner of street-paving in present time is generally composed. The wooden pavement of the time is generally consumers. The wooden pavement of the time is generally consumers the purpose. With the time is generally consumers the purpose. With the time is th

at the Heads Heard from Except the Controller and the Police.

rillianResolven

EFUL RECOGNITION

E AND TRUE.

of Diseases Cured by

rom Dr. Hadway's "Treatise &

Sarsaparillian Resolven

arely, from the foundation, and ured parts to their sound condires of The Body Are stores, the body are stores, and the superior of the system has been salivated. This is ive power of Radway's Resolvent, to the system has been salivated. Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate ted and become deposited in the ce, causing caries of the bones, curvatures, contertions, white ones veins, etc., the Sarasparillan ray those deposits and exterminate the disease from the system, are taking these medicines for route, Scrofulous, or Syphilitis or slow may be the cure, "feel d their general health improvant weight increasing, or even and weight increasing, or even and sure sign that the cure is

Dollar per Bottle.

minutes, not hours, to relleve

's Ready Relief,

o twenty minutes, never falls to the one thorough application. No ent or exeruciating the pain, the Bed-ridden, infirm, crippies, igic, or prostrated with disease ADVAY'S READY RELIES

nt ease.

the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Impation of the Bowels, Congestion Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, he Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diph., Influenza, Headache, Toothach, umatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chils, st Bites, Bruises, Summer Comst, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Limbs, are instantly relieved.

R AND AGUE.

de cured for Fifty Cents. There had agent in the world that vill Ague, and all other Malariaus, Typhoid, Yellow, and other RABWAY'S PILLS) so quick soy RELIES.

To momenta, when taken according to the court, Sick Headache, Diarries, Wind in the Bowels, and all the courts of the cou

Id always carry a bottle of Rad-lef with them. A few drops in a sickness or pains from change better than French brandy or ilant.

cattion.

tents capable of destroying life should be avoided. Morphina, e, arnica, hyosoiamus, and other set, does at certain times, in very ve the patient during their acem. But perhaps the second may agravate and increased another dose cause destroying the least different country. The most carried in the country of the most exeruciation thout entailing the least different or adult.

ive Scothing Apericate, and in, Always Reliable and in their Operation.
SUBSYITETE FOR CALOUS.
cless, elegantly coated with property, deans, as

ALSE AND TRUE.

Church-st., New York.

a worth thousands will be sent

DAUTION.

True Relief. ly Relief is the only remediat will instantly stop pain.

Cents Per Bottle.

rly \$1,500,000 Already Asked For.

ine having arrived for the several De-nts under the City Government to make numl estimates of expenditures for the facal year, the Controller's office in a day will be overwhelmed with pages on pages, on volumes, of neatly-copied manu-and tabulated statements of figures rill pass under that officer's eagle eye, as s to determine what to recommend to neil and what to throw out. Two of the portant Departments—the Public Works cemeil and what to throw out. Two of the important Departments—the Public Works has Health branches of the Municipal Government—were heard from yesterday, and, as centroller expects to submit his report upon attended next Monday night, the others probably be forthcoming either to-day, to-ow, or the next day. As far as heard from, several Departments have endeavored to their estimates conform to the general decommy prevailing under the Admintheir estimates conform to the general of economy prevailing under the Adminon. This is especially noticeable in the submitted by Commissioner Waller, of expartment of Public Works, which will by go to the Council just as it is. In subglaint is estimates, Commissioner Waller has sed them with the following introduction, serves to further explain them, and to the extent of the lopping-off contemp.

discount of the Department of Public Rs. Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Hon. T. T. C. Controller—Sir. In accordance with request, I hand you herewith estimates of robable expenditures required to be made is Department during the year 1880, to-wit:

The salaries throughout the Department are placed at the same figures as last year.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. orige Department, there is estimated for repairs of sundry bridges and viaduots (for which the items are given in detail in Schedule A).

The rebuilding abutments to Madison and Pelt street bridges. 6,590

.\$43,914

remining CHICAGO RIVER AND HARBOR.

This purpose we ask an appropriation of the purpose we have a proposed to this purpose the figure it. The contractor claims in the sadditional, which has not been allowed, is question of dredging the Chicago River is the firm of carnest investigation and attention; a beary and increasing expense, a steady of permanent drain upon the linances of the first of the same of the proposition of close business methods and rules, as to see head saintain a practical and permanent inetion of close business methods and rules, as to see head saintain a practical and permanent inetion of this continuous outlay. In letting intacts the city relies upon competition to obmain fair prices. There are so few persons in a city who own the necessary dredging manner; that it is easy for them to combine and drot not only exorbitant rates, but dictate the anner of measurement to their own advantage.

Treasonable license fee.

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.

We have reduced the maintenance account to \$5.00 for cleaning sewers and catch-basins, raising man-holes and catch-basins where streets are to be improved, repairs of sewers, etc. This is as small a sum as we can possibly get along with and 60 the work that will be required. For the construction of new sewers the sum of \$50.00 is asked for. This is as much as can be expended to advantage in one year. If a larger outlay be ordered it will advance the cost of construction by advancing the price of materials and labor required, while the work itself will in many cases be hurriedly and imperfectly done. Experience has proven that, independent of the consideration of the burdens upon the tampayers, it is neither good policy nor good connect the consideration of the burdens upon the tampayers, it is neither good policy nor good connect amount of city improvements in any cost exace.

concar to attempt to make an excessive and unusual amount of city improvements in any consession.

EFECIAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

The estimates from this Department, you will observe, amount to the round sum of \$259,568,47.

Nearly all of this is for the city portion of street improvements ordered by the City Council. The manner of street-paving in our city up to the present time is generally considered unsatisfactory. The wooden pavement wears away too quickly, and nothing has yet been tried that fully answers she purpose. While we are experimenting, it would seem to be a wise policy not to embark too largely in, expenditures of this character, as the money thus paid out will probably be considered as virtually thrown away, until that manner of street-covering shall be discovered which, in cost, adaptation, and durability, shall meet the wants and receive the general approval of our citizens. The remark made in regard to the construction of an excessive quantity of sewerare in one senson will apply here also. When such a vast amount of work is ordered to be executed by contract in so short a time, it distributes and weakens competition, increase the cost of materials and labor, and, in the rush consequent to such a vast undertaking, the work is crowded and alighted from the beginning, and is, therefore, poorly and imperfectly done. As there are many remonstrances from the people against paving many of the streets this year that have been ordered, it may be the pleasure of the honorable City Council to reduce the list to one half of its present dimensions: if so, our estimates herewith of the city's share for interactions, etc., will be proportionately reduced.

duced.

TREET DEPARTMENT.

The estimates of this Department for street cleaning and repairs amount to \$146,550. This is probably as little as we can get through the season with. The demands from these sources are very great during the year.

The amounts put down for the public parks are strictly for maintenance; not a cent to any of them for improvements. An appropriation of \$1.00 is asked for to purchase a ten-ton steam police. It will be indispensable for the city to have this in order to do the work properly on he arcets that have been ordered to be macadamed. It will also be of great use and benefit a proparing the roadbeds properly for any kind of paying that may be used. The city ought testainly to have such a roller.

MAP DEPARTMENT.

Salaries payable from Water Fund.....\$ 6,000
WATER-PIPE EXTENSION. Main water-pipe extension, payable from
Water Fund now in Treasury. \$200,000

BRIDGE DEPARTMENT.

Repairs of bridges and vinducts. \$37,324

Rebuilding abutments of Polk and Madison street bridges, and purchase of one large scow. 6,590

Salaries of bridgetenders and Superintendent of Bridge Repairs. 40,648

CHICAGO HARBOR.

Salaries of two Harbornasters, \$1,800, and general dredging of river and harbor, removal of obstructions, and repairs of docks.

Operating Fullerton avenue conduit, ten hours per day.

Maintenance account.

Salaries.

For one-third salaries of Commissioner
Secretary, etc., as above.

Sewerage construction. SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMEN

the same rule of equity should not apply to the owners of wharf-lots, requiring them by assessment to pay a portion of the expense of keeping the river navigable and their river fronts available and profitable, especially when many of the establishments along the river, by draining into it, contribute largely to the deposits which require removal. These last, at least, should certainly be required to pay a reasonable idense fee.

SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries

South Division

Sewerald Inspectors

South Division

Sewerald Inspectors

Sidewalk Inspectors

1,800

Public parks

9,300

Public parks

9,300

Street signs, office expenses, etc.

1,800

credit of the Building-Fund of \$101,000, and his estimate is that it will require about \$265,000 to put the structure under a roof. Hence he will probably ask for an appropriation of about \$265,000, although he is to have a conference with the Mayor and the Controller on the subject before committing himself to paper.

The estimates of the Police Department are nearly completed, and have been made on the basis of last year's appropriation. The only hitch is on the question of employing 150 additional policemen, and on that question the Superintendent is waiting to have a conference with the Committee on Police before he is willing to make his figures public. As the Committee has never been in the vicesest harmony with the Department, it is not an easy matter to forecast the result of the proposed conference.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The figures for this Department are also withheld in detail, though they were submitted to the Committee on Fire and Water some time since, and met their approval. They will, however, be sent to the Controller to-day, and will call for an appropriation of \$250,550,—an increase of about \$25,000 over the appropriation of a floating fire-engine for the protection of property abutting on the river, and for the building of an engine-house for No. 2, on Webster avenue.

The estimates of the several other departments

of an engine-house for No. 22, on Webster avenue.

The estimates of the several other departments, while they have not as yet been made public, will, it is understood, be practically the same as for last year. Everything will of course be subject to revision by the Controller, whose policy is to curtail expenses, and especially salaries, whenever it can be tone without detriment to the public service. He has been informed already of what is wanted in the salary line, and the only request for a raise where there is a show of reasonableness is in the Law. Department, where the City-Attorney has requested that his assistant be put on an equal footing with the assistant of the Corporation-Counsel, which will be a raise of \$300 a year.

A summary of the estimates, as far as reported, is as follows:
Department of Public Works.........\$ 570.661

GOLSEN AND GREGG. What They Say About the Leake Cor-

respondence and the Fardon Question.

The publication in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the
correspondence between District-Attorney
Leake and "the Department." anent the Golsen
and Gregg cases, made it more than likely that
the two individuals most concerned would have
something to say in regard to the District-Attorney's efforts to explain why a pardon in either
case was out of the question. A reporter accordingly called at the North Side place of detention during the day, and succeeded in extracting their views of things,—more particularly their views of the present District-Attorney
and his works.

and his works.
"What do you think of Gen. Leake's recom-

and his works.

"What do you think of Gen. Leake's recommendation?" the reporter asked of Golsen, whom he found in the library of the institution:

"I say now what I said a few days ago,—that if Gen. Leake had read the testimony in my case himself, and had reported the facts as they were proven on the stand, the President would not hesitate to pardon me."

"What about the statements he makes regarding your case?"

"Not one of his assertions is true. He says I was surety on Miller's bond, but he omits to say that I wasn't on the bond when Palmer became Postmaster. I wasn't in the constant habit of borrowing money from Miller-averaging about one loan a week-as Leake says. I commenced to borrow from him in October, 1877, and quit in March, 1878. During that time I made fourteen loans, not exceeding \$200 apiece to the best of my recollection. I proved on the stand that the checks were all paid. Leake's assertion that I paid back all except about \$1,300 is based wholly on Miller's testimony, and Mille might just as well have sworn that I owed the Government \$13,000,000. Miller admitted on the stand that he was a thief, and yet Leake takes his statements."

"You claim you owe the Government poth-

"You claim you owe the dovernment holder in a part of the first of the penses while there, at least in part. That is

ANOTHER FALSE ASSENTION.

I stated on the stand that, when Miller asked me as a friend for my advice in the matter, I told him, 'If you don't want to go to jall, you might go to Canada.' I didn't act as a Government detective would have done.—go and inform on him.—but merely arted as a friend in the matter. Nor did I pay his expenses. When he went away he asked me to loan him \$50, and I gave him my check. It proved on the stand by fourteen letters from him while in Canada that in none of them did he say that I was indebted to him. What he did say was, 'Whatever you lay out for me, I will pay with interest.'"

THE ARLINGTON HEIGHTS INDICTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Cook Co., Ill.—After the advent into our place of a person now known as Mrs. Susannah Underhill, in the spring of 1876, numerous burgiaries were committed. Several of them were believed to be her work, but out of respect to her husband, Edward Underhill, no legal proceedings were taken until after his death, which occurred about Jan. I. 1879.

Jan. 18, a search-warrant was issued and her premises searched, which resulted in what we believe to be positive proof that she had stolen from David Johnson, J. B. Hawkes, E. A. Alien, J. E. Kennjeott, Fred Hahne, and James Dun-

ton. Property belonging to all these persons was found in her possession, and was identified. She owned to stealing it from them, and when brought into court confessed to stealing a long list of articles which the owners valued at about \$30, and she was held in \$1,000 to the Criminal Court.

brought into court confessed to stealing a long list of articles which the ownes, rained at about \$80, and she was held in \$1,000 to the Criminal Court.

Two or three days after she came to the office of the Justice who heard her case, and said she had been to the city to see her attorney: that he told her that the Justice could prevent any further proceedings in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, by neglecting to return the papers in her case, to the circ of the Criminal Court, and she offered to pay him well for any such assistance he would render her. Very soon after her attorney came out to see him, and tried to persuade him to use his influence with him to the same end.

The Grand Jury heard the testimony in this case, to the effect that the property stolen was found with her; was identified by the owners. She confessed to the owners, and after to the Justice Court, that she had stolen it. The Grand Jury did not find a bill against her, but did vote a bill against two of the witnesses, which action was afterwards reconsidered.

March II a complaint was filed by L. O. Wilson, attorney, for the legal heirs of Edward Undershill, who reside in England (no person residing here had anything to do in originating or making this charge), charging her with cruelty to her husband, resulting in his death. She was arrested, had a hearing, and was committed to jail.

The sworn evidence for the State on the hearing showed that she had obtained full control over him, so that he had no power to resist her will. He was over 80 years of age, was compelled by her, or so without food; gave him corn to eat; was struck by her with a hand corn-sheller, with a stove-lifter, and clubbed. The old man ran to a near neighbor, wit

and testify, but without success, and he had the case dismissed.

After this, by the counsel and advice of State's-Attorney Mills, three witnesses went before the Grand Jury and testified to the stealing, identification, and confession. The jury did not find a bill against her, but did indict two of the witnesses for conspiracy to indict her, knowing her to be innocent, and one of them for barratry. The citizens of Arlington Heights believe that professional thieves when caught should suffer the penalty of the law, and, knowing the facts stated above, have testified to them before Cook County Grand Juries, with the success above stated. Such results do not happen without some agency to procure them. She is not competent to plan and carry out such a contest, but when has money.

We know that many, and believe that all, the statements in the foregoing article are tree, J. N. Olmstead, J. E. Kennicott, E. B. Allen, J. B. Hawkes, J. B. Hawkes, J. M. Statements in the counters of the contest of the counters of t

In the Criminal Court yesterday the indictments against Hawkes and Dunton were dismissed on the recommendation of the State's Attorney. Said Mr. Mills: "May it please your Honor, I desire to call the Court's attention to cases No. 76 and 70.—the first an indictment against William H. Dunton and Moses Hawkes, for conspiracy to indict, and the second against William H. Dunton, for barratry. These indictments were returned by the November Grand Jury, and I think were found under a misapprehension of the facts and the truth of the cases. Mr. Dunton, the well-known Justice of the Peace of the Town of Wheeling, and Mr. Hawkes, a prominent citizen of that town, came to my office and laid before me certain charges against a resident of the Town of Wheeling. I examined the charges, and found there was a prima facie case against the person involved, and, with my approval and at my suggestion, these gentlemen went before two, possibly three, Grand Juries, making the charges against the person referred to. They acted with my approval and according to my wishes in going before the Grand Jury on those coasions. I think, your Honor, that the circumstances justify me in asking that a nolle prosequi be entered in both cases."

SOCIAL SCIENCE,
BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the
American Social-Science Association began today. The subject of Industrial Schools was day. The subject of Industrial Schools was commended as being worthy of the most careful attention. The report on State and county superintendence of schools show that new and improved methods of carrying forward public instruction have been adopted by all the Middle States but Delaware, all but two or three of the Southern States, the latter since the close of the War, and all of the Western States but Ohio and Missouri, while New England still follows in many respects the primitive customs of 200 years ago, none of the latter States having proper county or district superintendence of schools. This department recommends that the Social-Science Association should add the weight of its influence to aid and encourage the friends of sound education everywhere in introducing such a revision of the laws in those States where it has not already been accomplished as shall speedily secure a thorough and systematic supervision of all public schools free from political or sectional influences.

GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Speciel Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

SPRINGTELD, III., Jan. 14.—B. F. Culver, Warehouse Registrar at Chicago, writes to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that the visible supply of corn in the country, from Duluth and Kansas City to the seabourd, including Toronto and Montreal, is 11,48,694 bushels, of which more than one-third is held in Chicago. Of the 29,820,312 bushels of wheat in sight, 8,308,906 bushels, or 27 per cent, are stored in Chicago. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous pairons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as
designated below, where advertisements will be
taken for the same price as charged at the Main
office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during
the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-at.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Invitable.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av.,
corner of The Received Corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionsi, between Lassile and Weils.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

DERSONAL—HOMO: AT HOME, AND WANT TO hear from you.

FINANCIAL.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS, FURNI-ture, etc., at low rates, without removal. GEO. S. POPPERS, 538 South Clark-st., near Twelfth. ANY AMOUNTS, 800 TO 850, LOANED ON FUR-niture, pianos, and other securities, without re-moval. Room B, its Washington-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854. A NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE planch, etc., without removal, and other good securities. IE Dearborn-st. Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and plancs, without removal, at one-half the usual rates. IE Monree-st. Room 1.

Any AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE
and planos, without removal, at one-half the
usual rates. 18 Monroe-st. Room 1.

Any AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURniture, planos, etc., without removal. Room II,

B Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND EILVERbles of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Bullion Office (heensed), by East Madison-st. Established 186.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval, planos, and other good securities in sums
to suit. 18 Dearborn-st. Reoms II and IS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to suit. Apply at Union Trust
Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMproved city property at lowest current rates.
JAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5. de Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 7 PER
cent on city real estate. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper
Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD
Security! Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 48, 24 Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE IN
sums to suit. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 La
Salle-st.

7 PER CENT—1120 AND SLOOD TO LOAN ON Salle-st.

7 PER CENT-41.300 AND \$1,000 TO LOAN ON city property; no commission. PETERSON & BAY, 164 Randolph-st.

\$16.000 WANTED FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS ON cent; with principals only. E 30, Tribune office.

\$50.000 to Illinois and Iowa. Money in hand. STANLEY & DICKENSON, & and 101 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERN WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$5,000 TO \$10,000 TO take an active interest in a manufacturing business, where large sales and profits can be made. Those meaning business can address F. R., Tribune office. References given and required.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

POR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITH LOT 180 feet front, near Monroe and Leaviti-sta,, as come wanted. Brick residence, with large corner to the lots on writt-sta, near van Buren; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR. W Bearbornes. POR SALE—A FINE, FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND cellar, with attic double pressed brick house, stone triumings, plate glass, steam-heating, gas fixures, range, storm windows, acreens. 2-story fine brick barn, lot 50x169, building 40x0, No. 900 Indiana-av, cast front, between Eighteenth and Twentiethsta, one of the best locations on the South Side. It will be sold for \$25,000, and is very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., St Dearbornest. POR SALE-DESIRABLE HOMES ON THE WEST Side cheap; 44.00 to 50,000. H. POTWIN, 136.
Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE-LARGE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS on all sides city worth from 2.00 to 515,000. Some on monthly payments. JOHN COVERT & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARgains in houses and lots from desirable little
homes to elegant residences, in each division of the
city, Hyde Park, and Lake View. Some very fine
brick and stone front residences on the avenues.
South Side, from £5,50 up. LUMLEY INGLEDEW,
162 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BOULEVARD,
near Thirty-first-st., two-story and basement
house, modern improvements; two-story house, near
Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av, kitchen and
dining-room on main floor. KESLER BHOS., 16 Le
Salle-st. POR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON ADAMS-ST. west of Franklin; 20 feet on Monroe-st. west of Bark. G. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st. Room 5

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE, WABASH, and Michigan-avs, near Sixty-fifth-st, E per foot High ground, covered with trees. About three blocks from station at Englewood. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 187 Dearborn-st, Room &

FOR SALE—50 ACRES CONVENIENT TO DEPOT of Rock Island Railroad on Ninety-fifth-st, a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR. 57 Dearborn-st. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

OR SALE-BIG BARGAIN—800 CASH WILL buy 139-acres good land, part rolling prairie and art timber, in Jasper County, Indiana, near county eat, if laken st once. THOMAS & BRAGG, 128 La-WANTED-VACANT PROPERTY—HAVE A large demand for houses, flats, and stores. We make West Side property a specialty. Property entied and rents collected at reasonable rates. GRIPPIN & DWIGHT. corner Washington and Haisted.

TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side.
TO RENT—8 HAMILTON-AV -2-STORY FRAME;
155 per month. ROBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dear10071-61, 15 to B and 2 to 4.

North Side.

TO BENT—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASE ment brown-stone front house 39 Ontario-st with all modern improvements. OGDEN, SHELDON t CO., southwest corner Clark and Lake-sts. TO BENT-FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT-ONE FLAT CONSISTING OF FIVE pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished for housekeeping, except linen and chins; rent 85 per month. 87 Carroll-av., near Ashland. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-ROOMS,

South Side.

TO RENT-FRONT SUITE; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; furnace and grate, closets and bath, hot water; separate or together. 412 Michigan-sv.

TO RENT-FLAT OF 3 ROOMS, AT RE WABASH-av; E5 per month. ROBERT H. WALKER, 12 Dearboorn-st. Apply from 10 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen. 4 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

West Side.
To RENT-FIVE GOOD ROOMS, CORNER HUB-bard and Höyne-sta, 58 per month, JOHN COV-ERT & CO., 100 Doarborn-st.
TO RENT-415 PER MONTH-TWO FLOORS IN fine brick house, 517 Western-av. Inquire at 506 TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

No. 100 RENT-THAT BEAUTIFUL STORE AND basement, 169 Wabagh-av. Apply to JOSEPH N. F. W. BARKER, 129 La Salle-st. " Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL LIGHT-ed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, E South Jefferson-st. WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished, within 29 minutes' walk of P.-O., must be reasonable. Answer immediately. E 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATed by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale.
Call or address A. OALLEY, M. Clark-st. Room &
CHICAGO RETORT AND PIRE BRICK WORKS.
294 to 49 North Water-st., standard goods.
Blocks and fire-tiles of all sizes and shapes on hand
or made to order. Bell Telephone. Blocks and fre-ciles of all sizes and shapes on hand or made to order. Bell Telephone.

MRS. JULIA S. SAMMONS GOT A DIVORCE from Thomas J. Sammons on the 17th of December, with almony.

NOTICE—MIKE SMITH'S OYSTER HOUSE NOW OF Pacific Hotel. All my old friends invited to call. Respectfully, MIKE SMITH.

DHEUMATISM—MRS. S. A. CARR WARRANTS It a permanent cure to those suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. Consultation free. 56 Wabasha-a.

THE TURKISH. RUSSIAN. AND ELECTRIC THE TURKISH RUSSIAN. AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, esdecisily in the ladies' department, and are now very elegant and attractive. Try them.

THF TURKISH AND ELECTRIC BATHS AT THE Palmer House will be kept open Bunday afternoon hereafter. Remember this.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man, with ample capital, an interest in an established jobbing or manufacturing business; all communications confidential. Address. With full particulars, 2.94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD MORNING paper route for cash. Address E 25, Tribune.

WHEREAS, one James B. Brown, fishboatman, did, on Sunday evening, the 4th of January, 1886, in the Town of Providence, maliciously and willfully shoot to death BERNARD MCGURE, Marshall of the said town; and WHEREAS, the Board of Alderneen, at its regular westerness.

Town of Providence, maliciously and wilifully shoot to death BERNARD MCGUIRE, Marshal of the said town; and
WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen, at its regular meeting, held on Wednesday, the 7th day of January, 1880, did resolve and ordain that they would pay a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the capture and delivery of the said Brown.

Now, therefore, I. Charles R. Egelly, Mayor of the town, by virtue of the aforesaid, do make this my proclamation, to-wit:

The Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Providence, in the Parish of East Carroll, Louisiana, will pay to any person or pollar State Carroll, Louisiana, will pay to any person or pollar State of TWO HUNDRED AND them of one James B. Brown, who shall the said Brown at the time of the killing BERNARD McGUIRE on the night of the stilled BERNARD McGUIRE on the night of the sth of January last.

The said Brown at the time of the killing was a band on a potato boat owned by Rittenhouse & Pierson, and halling from Cave in the Rock, Ill. Brown is about 25 years old, stands nearly six feet high, weighs about 190 pounds, light hair, and had a light moustache when he escaped from Providence; is said to be a No. I skiff-hand; had with him a Red Jacket Rwe-shooter, thirty-two calibre.

He has a cousin named A. M. Cash living in Centralia, Ill.

Another cousin named William Cash living at Etna, Ill.

O Starson Pite Co. Indiana. Another cousin named William Cash living at Etna, II.

C. C. Brown, his father, living in Caverna, Ky., "P.O" Sparyon, Pike Co. Indiana.
The above reward will be promptly paid on the delivery of the said Brown to the proper officer as this place.
Given under my hand officially, on this the 10th day of January, A. D. 1880, in the Town of Providence. CHARLES R. EGELLY, Mayor.

I will give an additional two hundred and fifty dollars out of my own pocket for the capture and delivery of the murderer Brown at this place.

Lake Providence, La., Jan. 9, 1890.

Hugh McGuire.

Tha Chiner 1880.

A 10-Horse Baxter engine, tank. Equipments, etc., as good as new, can be had as a great bargain if taken within a week. Inquire of A. H. Andrews & Co., 197 Wabash-av.

Pob Salks—A Lot of Second-Hand Machinery—one 20-horse power stationary engine and boller, one 20-horse power stationary engine and boller, the above are in good running order; one is she is the, one iron shaper, one milling machine, three upright drills, four drill lathes, one screw press for pinching and die sinking, two foundry ratiers, one No. 2 Sturtivent blower, one pair tugre irons, twenty blacksmith vises, six anvils, one large bolt cutter. POWELL & DOUGLAS, Wanksegan, III.

W ANTED-STATIONARY ENGINE, 10 70 15 horse-power, without bolter must be in good condition and chean. Address E 31, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY ATTENDING BRYANT & Stratton's Husiness College would like to pay teaching English branches or sewing parted family teaching English branches or sewing parted by or will impart instructions in Germands stenography to beginners. References exchanged Address Fit. Tribune office.

MISS F. WILL TEACH THE ENGLISH branches to an evening class of ten or twenty children who are unable to attend day school. Terms very reasonable. Would like replies from responsible parties; would also like to teach the English guage to a class of intelligent foreign. Address for several days, MISS F., Tribune office.

MISS CALLIE TINEYARD, ELOCUTIONIST,

TOR SALE—OPERA TICKETS—THURSDAY night and Saturday matines, its first own parquette. The saturday matines, its is nown parquette. The saturday matines, its sat POR SALE-2 S-FOOT WALL SHOW-CASES, black velvet lining, slide doors, suitable for jewel-ers. Address E 76. Tribune office.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c. PIAMONDS, WATCHES, &C.

FOR SALE-I PAIR S-INCH WIDE, M CARAT, gold chain bracelets, entirely new, weight S pennyweights; price, SS. Address Ett. Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, M DEAB-Aborn-st. Chicago. Advices free; its years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

WANTED-B GOOD HOLLOW WARE MOLDgreen and steady men need apply, to whomgood prices and steady employment will be given.
Apply to ORIBBEN, SEXTON & CO., Nos. 70 to 30
Referent, Olorago, III.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; one capable of taking charge of shop. Address FORD & FELLOWS, Bookford, III. WANTED—A SHOEMAKER TO DO REPAIR ing and attend retail store; Swede or German of good address preferred; must be reliable. Call on C. Burrows, Room 21, 125 Dearborn-st. WANTED-AN OPERATOR: ONE THAT CAN retouch. Address # 21, Tribune office. WANTED-A SMART, INTELLIGENT BOY FOR apprentice in paint-shop. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., 370 Wabash-av.

CO., 50 Wabash-av.

WANTED-A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH; ONE
that thoroughly understands the trade, and thatcan do fine work. Address Morrison Carriage Works,
Morrison, Ill., giving reference and wages required.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN MAKER
at the Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast
corner Michigan and Franklin-atk.

WANTED-SIX PRACTICAL JEWELERS. O.
HNGEBRIGTSON, 12: State-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO WORK on cutiery. Apply at 751 West Lake-st., 7 o'clock Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS AT SI PER cord; 400 for the South at SI.5 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-at.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Agents for the Beautiful
new book, Mother, Home, and Heaven,
handsomely illustrated, best authorship; it pleases
everybody. Also, "Gen. Grant's Tour Around the
World," complete and reliable; illustrated, Price,
E. in English and German. R. C. TREAT, in Clarkit, Chicago.

st., Chicago,

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WHO
carry a specialty in the dry-goods line, to sell
kid-gloves, Berlin gloves, and lace-mitte on commission in connection with their own line; two in Illinois, one in Indians, and Northern Onle, one in
Northern Missouri, Kansas, and Northern Address

124, Tribune office. WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND
experienced butler, with good references. Ad-

W ANTHUM o GROOM TO CANVASS FOR A NEW and attractive patent; sales rapid; profits large; price, \$I; article small and meritorious; call and examine; ladies will find this an excellent article to anneas with 348 State-st, Room IS. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 4016 Indiana-av. no. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 58 North Clark-st. W work Apply as 588 North Clark-st.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN cook and laundress. Recommendation required. Apply between 5 and 12 a. m. at 634 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR FRENCH girl to have the charge of two little girls 6 and 8 years old, do second work, and assist with sewing; must be experienced and thoroughly competent; to such good wages will be paid. Address E 18, Tribuncture of the charge of two little girls 6 and 8 years old.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL (GERMAN OR BOHEmain preferred) to do general housekeeping in xmall family; good wages. Six Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-at. want raming good wages. Sa Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GRNERAL HOUSE-work in a small family; Norwegian or Swede preferred. Apply at 41 Seciety-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR JEW-ish cook. Inquire at 61 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A NEAT. INTELLIGENT SECOND-girl having experience with children. Reference required. 55 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT 248 MILWAUKEE-AV., A GIRL for general housework. WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A SMALL family for general housework. Apply at 612

West Jackson-st.

Wanted-A Young Girl As Second Girl for small family: English, Irish, or Scotch recently out. Apply at 6 Twenty-fifth-st.

Wanted-A Strong German Girl for scotch recently out. Apply at 6 Twenty-fifth-st.

Wanted-A Strong German Girl for general housework in a family of three; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. References required. Call at 82 East Eighteenth-st.

Wanted-A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework: wages, 8. Forty-second-st., fifth door east of Gand boulevard.

Wanted-At 1.036 Indiana-Av., A COMPEtent fifth general housework.

Wanted-At 1.036 Indiana-Av., A COMPEtent fifth girl for general housework.

Wanted-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; one that can come well recommended may apply at 42 West, Washington.

Wanted-A GIRL FROM 10 TO 15 YEARS OF a home, or will adopt 31 East Wan Buren-st.

Wanted-A Girl, TO DO GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, family of six; no up-stairs work. Call immediately at 329 Cottage Grore-sv.. Good wages.

Wanted-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work for a family of three. Apply at 1256 In-diana-av.

WANTED-A GERMAN NURSE GIRL TO MIND children. Call at Room 43, Hotel Frankfurt, Madison and Wabash-ava.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A HEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.
THE
KIMBALL ORGAN
At a price within the reach of sil. Can be sold on installments. More improvements in these organs than in all other makes combined.

Corner State and Adams-sis.

A NEW STOCK
JUST IN OF THE
POPULAR KIMBALL PIANOS.

OVER 45,000 NOW IN USE.

LUPRIGHTS AND SQUARES.

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A THE FACTORY, FIRST-CLASS ORGANS AT prices beyond competition, wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Company, 65 East Indians-si; established 1811.

A FINE NEW PIANO FOR SALE AT A VERY low cash price. Will take a gentile family horse in part pay or a good top buggy. Address E Z, Tribune Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR SALE AT A LOW A FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR SALE AT A LOW figure; would take a pair of diamond earrings in exchange. Address E E, Tribune office,

PIANOS," said a great artist recently, "are the coming piano. They are superior to all others. I always use them when obtainable."

STORY & CAMP.
Sole Agents.
188 and 180 State-st. ESTEY ORGANS have no equal. Their renown extends throughout the entire world. The sweet, discretiones of an Estey are often mistaten for those of the pipe-organ. Do not invest in a cheap, worthless affair, when you can obtain an Estey almost, if not quite, as cheap.

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Sole Agents.

18 and 19 State-st.

PIANOS have a world-wide popularity. Their patented improvements have proved the most val-uable ever invented for the pianoforts. STORY & CAMP, Sole Agents, 126 and 130 State-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRE
Salesman of thirty years' experience
reference. Address Z S, Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A PR
bookkeeper of if years' experience in itrade. Good reference. Address A S, Trib ss, tribune omes.

I TUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DI
Digods house as elerk or porter; have had as
superiones, but wish to learn more. Can give R
references. I have from E. (80 to 16,00 to 16, CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETE bookkeeper, cashier, or correspondent. Best references. E.W. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-WITH A BANK BY competent young man. Can give the very best city references. Address E B, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SHOP hand currespondent. References. Address a Tribune office.

Conchmen, Teamsters, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (NO
Section); is a first-class hostier and driver; of
experience. First-class reference. Address E & Lexington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A 29 YEARS OLD DA

Who thoroughly understands his business want
good and permanent situation as coachman. Adde
75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ITUATION WANTED—IN ANY CAPACITY

where the services of an experienced office may

ould be useful; willing to work hard for very mod
trate salary. References Al. Address A M. Tribune erate salary. References Al. Address A 93, Trib SITUATION WANTED—CALIFORNIA AND O Son—A gentleman well acquainted in Califo and connected with the grain trade, desires a pos-as traveling agent to an eastern house. Pirst-references. Send full particulars to E. L. GO Stockton, San Joaquin County, California. Stockton, San Josquin County, Calkorata.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONNET AND temperate young man to do chores, willing to worf for his board. Can give best of references. Address E 91, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years of age as head waiter in hotel or restaurant city or country. Address E 85, Tribune offices.

TITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALE man for a reliable lumber firm. Can give the bent references. Address E & Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—IN PHOTOGRAPH 6. Diery, ten years' experience, willing to do thing. Address E 30, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICA

Solidy to do light bousework and plain sewing

Pleasant home destrable. Address E 71, Tribune. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO SCANDIN.
West Randolphest
West Randolphest SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do second work. Apply at its Sedawick-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A DORW EGLAN OF THE STREET CLASS GIVEN CALLED BY A FIRST-CLASS GIVEN CALLED BY A FIRST-CLASS GIVEN CALLED BY A FIRST-CLASS GIVEN CALLED BY AN TED—TO DO GENER CALLED BY AN TED—TO DO GENER CONTROL OF THE STREET CLASS GIVEN CALLED BY AN TED—BY AN EASTERN GIVEN CALLED BY A THOROUGH COMPLETE BY A THOROUGH CALLED BY A THOROUGH CALLED BY AN EASTERN GIVEN CALLED BY A THOROUGH C vate family. Best of references. Call at 67 Fulton-state family. Best of references. Call at 67 Fulton-state family. It is a competent cook and laundress. Best references furnished. Apply at 20 Twenty-second-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK OF laundress. References given if required. Apply at 30 South Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL to do second work and sewing or general housework in a private family. Good references; no postala 165 Eighteenth-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or cooking in a private family. Call at 225 North Clark-st., Room 7. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD GIRLS

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE GITL OR TO Sassist in light housework; aged if. Oall at 35 Centre-av., near Taylor.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female bein can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 16 Milwauker-av. SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes to go out to work a few days of the wee or would take home a few family washings; Som Bide preferred. E % Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LOI 672 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH

BOARD-A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DES board, with breakfast and evening dinne-use of piano, in private family, riot too far from ness centre. Address, with particulars, E 94, Tri HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THRRE GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING horses; one dapple-gray, it hands high; one files bay mare, without spot or blemish; one brown trotter (can show ligh); five good work-horses. One weeks trial given. Must specify the statement of the sta

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Consult Mrs. Prants on Love Marriage.

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Storage for Furniture, Merchands

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Wost Madison-st.

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Dip c per annum. J. C. & G. FARRY, M. W. Most

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McVleker's The

Haverly's Theatre. rest, corner of Monroe. Engagement ty's Opera Company. "La Figlia del Hamila's Theatre.

lark street, between Washington and Randolp
eagement of Frank E. Alken. "Under the Arch
The Love That Lives."

SOCIETY MEETINGS. FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, NO. 181, R. A. M.—Specin procession this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock r work. Begular Convocation this evening at 7.3 o'rk on the R. A. Degree. Visiting companions are ways welcome. H. B. TIPANY, M. E. H. P.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

ce the 1st of January, when navigation he Mississippi River was resumed be-en St. Louis and New Orleans, about shels of corn have been started for Europe by way of the Gulf of Mexico. More grain would have been shipped this way but for the scarcity of barges.

celpts of hogs yesterday at the nion Stock-Yards were the largest since beginning of the butchers' strike, a little over a month ago. It is expected that in a ew days all the packing-houses will be run-ing with full forces of workmen if the numogs received shall justify it, as the strike is entirely ended, and it only remains her the market will readily recover from the injury it has sustained by on of work

THE estimates of the different depart ents of the City Government are in course preparation, and nearly all are finished. disposition is shown to adhere to the policy of retrenchment essential to the placing of the city's finances upon a satisfactory asis, and it is probable that when the esti-ates leave the Controller's hands they will have been pared down closely and put in shape for economical action by the Common

A FORMAL tender of the Exposition Buildng to the National Republican Committee as been made by vote of the Executive Comhas been made by vote of the Executive Committee of the Exposition Company. So much of the big building as may be desired for the uses of the National Republican Convention in June next is surrendered absolutely, and there will in consequence be a great abundance of room for every purpose of the Convention and its committees, besides accommodation for probably 20,000 spectators.

THE Supreme Court of Maine will convene in Bangor to-day and consider the questions submitted by the Republican Legisare touching the validity of the acts of Fusionists as well as the procedure of Republican majority in proceeding to or-ize for business. The questions embrace tly been framed with a view to obtain ision that shall serve as a precedent in all future contingencies of a like charac

THE House has found a fruitful topic for debate in the proposed amendment to the rules whereby the manipulation and control of the annual raid on the Treasury known as of the annual raid on the Treasury known as the River and Harbor Appropriation bill is to be taken from the Committee on Com-merce and given exclusively to the Commit-tee on Appropriations. The measure has ex-cited strong opposition among that element which depends largely for popularity and strength upon the munificent distribution of which depends largely to strength upon the munificent distribution or nublic money through the River and Harbor nublic money through the saler to work upon the the Commerce Committee than the Appropriations Committee, All the Congressmen whose idea of government comprehends an institution chiefly designed to make money fly will make common cause against the pro-

ons aspect as day after day of this superb weather goes by. Only a fraction of the product usually in store at this season of the r has been so far cut and put away, and year has been so far cut and put away, and this quantity, together with the surplus car-ried over from last summer, will be barely sufficient to meet the requirements of the breweries and packing-houses, leaving no supply for private consumers. During the mild winter of two years ago a great deal of ice was shipped here from Green Bay, but that source of supply has also failed this winter, and unless a term of severe freezing eather occurs within the next six weeks it s not easy to see where the ice for private consumption is to come from. There is, how-ever, plenty of time left yet for freezing and storing a fine crop, and there will be no oc-casion for alarm for several weeks to come.

Senate Committee investigating the Kellogg Spofford case carries the marks of ten White League bullets upon his body, has lost both orms, is crippled in the leg, and has had par of his skull shot away. His name is Mar incurred the displeasure of the Democracy at operation down there. He was spared to vote for Gov. Kellogg as United States Senator, subsequently was appointed United States Consul at Kingston, Can., and has now appeared in Washington to deny that he was paid money to vote for Kellogg. Considering the ten metallic considerations above mentioned, he ought to be believed when he says he required no extra greenback inducements to vote against the Democratic candidate for Senator.

THE situation in Maine has changed but le since the last report, and that little is in the direction of surrender, or at least a desire for a truce, on the part of the Fusionists. The Fusion body, both branches, met yesterday, and the House appointed an Election Committee, which reported instanter in favor of unseating Dunnell, Republican, and seating in his place a Greenbacker, and scating in his place a Greenbacker, the object being to secure a full quorum. On this point the conservative element, which favored delay, triumphed, showing a disposition on the part of many of the Fusionists to move cautiously and be sure they are right before they go ahead. In this connection it is rumored that Pillsbury and Solon Chase, Fusionist leaders, are at loggerheads on the question as to the policy to be pursued, the question as to the policy to be pursued, the latter declaring he will abandon the scheme if any forcible means are attempted on th part of the usurpers to obtain control during the pendency of the inquiry before the Su-preme Court. The questions propounded by the Republicans are some twenty-seven in number, and cover every point bearing upon the contest. Meanwhile Gen. Chamberla is at his post at the Capitol protecting the property of the State, and incidentally pre-venting any encroachment upon the rights of the legally-elected legislators.

"HERALD" MISREPRESENTATIONS. The New York Herald continues its cru sade against the greenback. It likens a cor dent who inquires "why there sho be haste about repealing the legal-tender clause" to the typical old fogy who objects to disturbing even chaos. But the Herald fails to show what there is chaotic in the present condition of the finances of the ountry. It says:

country. It says:

"If the change were likely to produce financial disturbance there would be some reason for the opposition; but it will not do this. The Treasury notes will be precisely as readily and certainly redeemable in coin after they cease to be legal-tender as now; they will, therefore, be precisely as convenient and valuable. The repeal of the legal-tender clause will not lead to the contraction of a dollar of the currency cither, and for every Treasury note which may be sent in for redemption a coin dollar will go into the general circulation. The repeal of legal-tender will not even prevent the reissue of Treasury notes. On the contrary, they can be reissued to any amount required by the necessities of the Government. If the people prefer them to coin they will take and use them as freely without the legal-tender quality as with; in short, the repeal of the legal-tender clause will make no change or disturbance whatever." Here are six distinct propositions, each one

of which is false.

1. The proposition or assertion that the proposed change will produce no financial turbance is absurd. One large use of money consists in its debt-paying quality. The legal-tender quality of the greenback alone confers upon it this function. The repeal of the legal-tender feature of the greenback would destroy one-third of the money of the country. Suppose the legal-tender feature of nine-tenths of the present volume of the money of the country were destroyed by act of Congress? Will the Herald vent one-tenth it would be as easy to pay debts a now? Would it not, on the contrary, be possible-nay, easy-for the creditor class to corner the small sum of legal-tender me and so compel the debtor, in every case, to submit to a shave on the substitute money offered in payment of his debt? And if the destruction of nine-tenths of the volume of legal money would operate as a great hardone-third would be only a lesser hardship.

2. The proposition that "the Treasury notes will be as certainly redeemable in coin" without the legal-tender feature as now, and therefore as valuable, is both untrue and sophistical. The thing which will pay a debt to-day, but which to-morrow must be exchanged for another thing in which the debt can only be paid, has in the meantime lost something of its value. But suppose, further, that for any reason, as a change in the course of trade, there is a drain of gold from the country, and the Government becomes unable to redeem the greenback, what then? No means of payent would be left, and the debtor would be driven to the wall. It may be said, "That would be a suspension of specie-payments to be met by legislation." But it is just here

bound to be redeemed immediately upon re-sumption—would help to bridge the chasm and save the country from the ultimate of otes would continue after the repeal of their legal-tender feature as now, and hence that there would result no contraction of currency, is deceptive. "They can," says the Herald, "be reissued to any amount required by the necessities of the Government."
"Can,"indeed! Yes. But the Herald would oppose the reissue of the first one of them; the Secretary of the Treasury would find that the necessities of the Government did not require the reissue of any of them. The entire brood of bankers, brokers, capitalis money-lenders, and their agents and organs, would protest against the reissue of Treasury notes as violently as they now demand the abolition of their legal-tender quality. They would denounce them as worthless paper, debts of the Government, used by the Treasury Department for "kiting" purposes.

4. Says the Herald: "If the people prefer them to coin they will take and use them as freely without the legal-tender quality as with." This ridiculous assertion is based upon the theory that the people don't know

that the greenback-a legal-tender, and

the difference between paper money which will pay debts and paper notes which will not pay anything.

It is idle to pretend that the gre would be as valuable without the legal-ten er feature as they are with it. The advocat of the repeal measure are not ignorant of this fact. Indeed, they desire to depreciate them this fact. Indeed, they desire to depreciate them in order that they may have a new pretext for demanding their cancellation. They want to disgrace them, to place them where they were when Secretary McCulloch urged their retirement. The extended quotations of the Herald from the messages of Grant and the reports of his Secretaries advising the retirement of the greenbacks cut no figure in the present controversy. The situation is entirely changed. Then greenbacks were at a discount; now they are at par. Their value then was fluctuating; now it is stable. President Grant and his Secretaries proposed to rescue the greenbacks from disgrace by re-tiring them, with a view and as an aid to the resumption of specie-payments. The end which they sought has been attained in a different way and with a different result. The different way and with a different result. The greenbacks have been left to circulate side by side with gold and silver, as good as gold and silver. The assumption that Grant, and Mc-Culloch, and Bristow now sympathize with the Herald view, because years ago, when greenbacks were at a discount and fluctuating in value, they urged their retirement, is

utterly unwarranted. The notes of the Bank of England in 1833 were made legal-tender so long as the bank should redeem them in legal coin, but no longer. And this s the law of England to-day. That provis on was not repealed, notwithstand Bank act was amended in many in particulars in 1844. For nearly fifty years the legal-tender feature of the Bank of En-cland note has been retained, and it is nowhere alleged on good authority that it has roduced "chaos" in the British financial system. Nor has it ever been charged that this feature of the Britsh monetary system has contributed in the smallest degree to bring about the periodical panies which have occurred in England. It has been shown that the limit of the legal-tender quality of the British bank-note to the period of its redemption in coin is liable to cause hardship, since, in the anguage of Macleod, up to the moment of ion debtors may compel their credit ors to receive payment in bank-notes, where as in an hour, suspension having taken place, the notes are only so much waste paper in the hands of the man lately compelled to receive them. Both Bagehot and Macleod are very evere in their strictures on the English banking system, but neither of them proposes the abolition of the legal-tender quality of

The supporters of Mr. Bayard's resolution belong to one class,—that class formerly called the Shylocks. They want to make money caree and dear. They want to enhance th lifficulties surrounding the payment of debts. They want to corner money for the benefit of calers in money. They are the enemies of a healthy commerce, and, consequently, of the resources of the country. The good sense of the people will, however, defeat all their machinations.

THE "STAR" POSTAL SERVICE. The so-called "star routes" in the postal service are included in the delivery of the mail in those districts outside the railway and regular steamboat packet routes. They exist mainly in the extreme West, the Terri ories, and the Southern States. The last annual appropriation for this branch of the service amounted to \$5,900,000; the appro-priation asked this year is increased to \$7,875,000. It is explained that the item was nlarged last year in order to secure the acquiescence of the Southern members of Concress in the appropriations necessary to maintain the proper rallway service; this year the Postmaster-General states in his refor the next fiscal year contemplate largelyereased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Flor-ida, Mississippi, and Alabama." It is thus ade evident that the purpose is to further ropitiate the Southern delegations in Con-

management of these star routes, and con-ducted by a sub-committee of the regular Appropriations Committee, will probably cut short this policy of propitiation, which eems to be expected by the Southern Con smen upon all occasions. The attention of Congress and of the country has been arrested by the announcement that, at the present rate of contracts, there will be a deficiency of \$2,000,000 in this single branch of the service at the end of the present fiscal year, and Congress has been asked to make this good in advance by means of a special appropriation. It has been very wisely concluded to institute a thorough investigation nto the management of the "star routes" efore voting the huge deficiency or agree ng to the proposed increase for the next fis

cal year. Thomas J. Brady, has apparently exercised supreme control over the star service, and has proceeded thus far on a basis involving \$2,000,000 over and above the appropriation without so much as consulting his chief. Evidence of this is found in the fact that the Postmaster-General, in his annual report, nade no reference whatever to the impenddeficiency, though, very shortly after, Mr. Brady, his assistant, coolly comes to Congress with the request that his contracts be approved and \$2,000,000 voted in order to carry them out. If there were no other obectionable feature to this case than Mr. Brady's ignoring of his superior while proeeding to expend vast sums of money excess of the appropriations, that alone would seem to be sufficient reason for dispensing with Mr. Brady's services in the Post-Office Department and securing those of mebody else who would recognize the subordination and responsibility attached to

subordination and responsibility attached to the position he holds.

Mr. Brady has appeared before the In-vestigating Committee and admitted that, on a basis of \$5,900,000 appropriated for the star service during the entire year, he has expended \$3,800,000 within the first six months (from July 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1880), or at an annual rate of \$7,600,000. There are two laws of Congress which Mr. Brady seems to have violated by these excessive expenditures. One of them (Sec. 3,679, R. S.) provides that "No officer shall in any one fiscal year incur any liability whatever on account of the Government in excess of the appro priations made by Congress for that fiscal year, nor involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." The other Sec. 3,732, R. S.) provides that "No contrac or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation adequate to is fulfillment, except in the War and ficiency has not yet been actually incurred is a mere evasion. In order to avert that de-ficiency it will be necessary to abandon a arge number of the routes altogether, and to eriously cripple this entire branch of the service during the remaining six months of the current fiscal year, and thus balance the excesses of the first six months, to bring the entire expenditures within the original approriation. Mr. Brady has preoceeded in delft erate violation of the spirit, if not the actual letter, of the law, which is designed to keep the expenditures strictly within the appropri

Mr. Brady's admissions before the Investigating Committee have also revealed that, though the large appropriation of \$5,900,000 was based on the establishment of some 2,000-new routes, but \$434,000 had been expended on new routes, while \$1,700,000 was expended for increased service, additional speed, and other allowances on the old routes. In illustration, it may be assumed that the Greaser population of some obscure settlement in New Mexico has been favored with two mails a week instead of one, at a cost of just double. The stage-coach and mule route subsidies are susceptible of infinit in-crease. In all cases of increased service the original rate of pay has been extended to the increase, That is to say, if the service of the mail once a week or a certain route cost the Governmen \$5,000 a year, a new contract for two deliver ies a week would be made for \$10,000, which of course, was out of all proportion to th contractor's increased expenses. This may explain why the excessive expenditures have been devoted to the old routes rather than used for the establishing of new routes; the former enabled the distribution of the money among favored contractors on terms that

also came out during the examination of Mr Brady that these old contractors were not, as a rule, required to increase their bonds in

proportion to their new responsibilities.

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General was simply impertinent in the attitude he assumed before the Congressional Committee. He claimed that there would be no deficiency, because Congress would undoubtedly vote the \$2,000,000 extra which will be necessary to keep up the present contracts and avert a deficiency. The reason why Mr. Brady is so confident that Congress will furnish him with this extra sum, and thus enable him to avoid a viola-tion of law, is to be found in his admission that he has yielded to Con-gressional influence and pressure in the awarding of contracts. He boasts that he is able to produce the letters from members of Congress urging the increase that has been made either in behalf of their immediate constituents or in favor of pet contractors.
All this is shameless on the part of Mr Brady, and shows him to be an utterly unfit person for the place he holds. It is, in effect, an admission that he panders to Congressmen in the letting of contracts in order to secure their cooperation in the swelling of appropriations and any allowances for deficien cies that grow out of extravagant and un lawful expenditures. It is predicted in Washington that the

further investigation of the management of this star service will develop evidences of corruption, such as contracts for a greater number of miles than there actually are or certain routes, and payment for service not performed. Such abuses would seem to be inseparable from a prostitution of the contract system to intriguing Congressmen which Mr. Brady virtually confesses. But, whether or not there shall be any revelations more damaging than those which have already been brought out, enough has been learned to demand of the President a prompt interference in the man agement of postal affairs without any refer ence to the final conclusions of the Congressional Committee. There appears to have been a greater leak in this Departm than in any other under the present Admin-istration, and President Hayes will do himself credit by putting a stop to it.

SHEEP VERSUS MEN. At a meeting of Irish tenant-farmers in the North of Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Reid, a Pres byterian minister, discussing the land ques ion, stated the case very strongly in a single sentence. He said:

"I want to preserve the population in Ireland; I don't want the system to continue that has ex-isted during the last twenty years, by which nearly two and a half millions of the bone and inew—the stalwart youth of our country-lrawn out of the land to make room for i

It is a struggle for life and death between men and sheep; whether Ireland is to be peopled with men or have the human population starved out and the land devoted to sheep-raising. As the men, and women, and children cannot be fattened and sold, and the sheep can be, the policy is to starve out the men and women and raise sheep. The English landlords find that there are too many human beings to be fed and supported in Ireland, and that sheep are a more profitable crop than men and women; and, as they can sell all the mutton they can produce, it is more economical to kill off the Irish people, or drive them elsewhere, and have more

land on which to pasture sheep.

The entire landlord body insist that the only remedy for Irish distress is emigration, and each owner of Irish lands is ready with his ubscription to pay the passage-money of the cease to incumber the land and make room for more sheep. The landlord knows that he has a monopoly of the land. If he worked it himself, he would have to hire laborers provide them with habitations, and furnish them with food. He would also have to pay all taxes, and would have to put manure enough on the land each year to keep it in condition. He would have all the product, but, when crops failed, he would have to sustain the loss, and his income would be limited to the yield of the land after paying all the costs of operating it. Such an income would be uncertain, would depend on the weather and countless circumstances, which would render the own-ership of the land a burden. It would, moreover, compel every landlord to become a taxpayer, which is something to which the average Irish landlord has no intention to submit. As a legislator he imposes taxes, but as a landlord he does not pay them. He rents and for a net sum, leaving taxes to be paid by the tenant.

The income of Irish landlords has become in the course of time, a fixed quantity, at east so far fixed as not to endure a reduction. The actual owner receives the land from his ancestor, charged with certain specific annual payments. Assuming that an estate has an annual income of \$50,000 year, the owner receives this estate charged with an annual payment of \$5,000 to his mother, \$10,000 to be paid to his sisters, \$10,000 to be paid to younger brothers, with perhaps \$10,000 to be paid to other relatives of his father. These payments, amounting to \$35,000 a year, are specific, and have to be paid out of the income of the land. As it is usual for the rents of the land to be fixed at rates certain to produce this sum, and as much more as is possible, any reduction of the rents involves a loss to the immediate owner. He has to pay the settled annuities, and must e content with the remainder. He cannot sell the land; he cannot purchase the annui-ties, and when he dies must hand over to his heir the land burdened with provisions for is own family. Under these circumstances the fate of the tenant is a cruel one. He must pay rent sufficient to swell the aggregate income of his landlord to a sum that will enable him to pay all these fixed charges. If the crop fail; if the seed rot in the ground; if the sun refuses to shine; if there be a drought, or a series of rains amounting to a deluge,—the rent must be paid. A dozen families residing in England are dependent on this rent. The tenant may ell all his entire product, convert into casi all his accumulations, may stint his family to a scanty supply of potatoes or other roots,— but the rent must be paid. One-half the farmer tenants and laborers in Ireland have had no food since last harvest but potatoes, and of these the supply is so scant that, before May, these people must be fed by charity or perish from starvation, as those who have been already evicted are now doing. The market for the sale of Irish mutton is always a good one,

and the business of sheep-raising a profitable one, and the demand for land for sheep-farming produces good rents, and rents less sub-ject to failures than land leased for other purposes. Hence, if 1rish tenant farmers who can't pay their rent, and whose crops fail, and who insist upon having food for themselves and family before paying the rent, will only go away out of the country, and make room for more sheep, the landlord would prefer it to the necessity of reducin the rents to living rates.

The world outside has a deep interest in

this matter. Has England the right to keep an entire race, numbering several millions of people, in a state of such perpetual poverty that the world is called upon to furnish them

struggle to escape death from starvation. This country sends annually to Ireland more than \$20,000,000 to support families in Ireland and to enable them to pay the rent to English landlords. It is only in extreme cases that the English Government or people give a penny towards supporting the nation of penny towards supporting the hands of British subjects across the Channel. Ireland pays \$60,000,000 a year rent to English land-lords, and her own people have to live on roots or starve. Has not the world the right to demand that England, if she insists upon making Ireland a land of suffering and starving paupers, shall also feed them or take the consequences before the world of letting them starve? Is it not enough that the Irish in Canada and the United States are taxed to pay one-fifth, one-fourth, or one-third of the rents exacted from Irish land, but that in addition this country shall be called upon to feed five millions of British subjects starving within six honrs' travel of London?

The land of Ireland is capable of supporting 10,000,000 of people, while a population of 5,000,000 is in a state of chronic starvation. Is it not time that the world shall demand that Great Britain shall let these people support themselves, or that she support them from her own resources? The proper place for the Irish people is

heir native land, with the privilege o their own bread from the land they cultivate England has no right to drive these people into exile to make room for sheep. She has no right to offer these people the alternative of expatriation or starvation, when, by the reform of her Land law, these people could make Ireland teem with abundance and pros perity.

MR. EDISON'S BACKBITERS. It is an envious world, my masters. It is full of jealousy. These two qualities, or rather malignities,—for they are the meanest manifestations of which human nature is capable, - seem to have no limit to their development. They are found in all ranks of society and in all departments of labor. If a singer succeeds in a certain part, there will always be other singers who will declare not only that she did not succeed, but that she cannot sing at all, for the reason that she has done what the others cannot do. This is a fair illustration of the general operation of envy. If the backbiter could accomplish what the other has, it would be accom-plished, but, not being able to do so, all merit denied. There are very few persons in the world who have achieved success, ob tained stations of prominence, or conferred real benefit upon the world, who have not suffered from this invidiousness and have not had to fight their way through a legion of envious detractors. Among these no one

as suffered more than Mr. Edison. When, after months of quiet, patient, ex haustive labor. Mr. Edison announced his belief that he had solved the problem of the electric light, the backbiters at once commenced their tork, without even waiting for him to explain the modus operands of his processes, or even having the courtesy to abide the results of his experiments, which he announced would publicly take place, and to which they had free access. One prominent electrician declared that the new lamp was a fraud because it would not burn, an he knew, because he had applied the same principle and it did not succeed; hence, Edion's lamp could not; but it did. The lamp ourned. Another declared that the lamp night burn, but it wouldn't burn over an our, because his didn't; but Mr. Edison's has been burning day in and day out, and it still burns. Still another declared that the lamp couldn't burn, because the oxygen would enter it where the wires connect, as it did with his; but the oxygen sequently the carbonized horseshoe did not crumble out of sight, as Mr. Edison's inridious rival said it would. Now comes still nother in Detroit, the agent of a rival lectric light, who seeks to strip Mr. Edison of all credit, not only for his light but for many of his past inventions which have already proved of benefit to the world and have been acknowledged as successful. This latest carper, eager to advertise his own wares, declares that nothing which Mr. Edison claims belongs to him; that his original use of platinum, his later use of carbon, his application of the non-conductibility of the latter, his exhaustion of thealr in the lamp, and his use of the generator are all borrowed, consequently Mr. Edison's lamp cannot succeed, and no other can, except that for which he is agent. It is somewhat remarkable that this agent did not include the use of electricity itself as one of the agencies which Mr. Edison had borrowed as a proof that his lamp would not and could not burn.

It never seems to occur to these invidious electricians that the man who makes a thing to is the man who is entitled to credit, and that the man who makes a failure is entitled to no further credit than for his good intentions and the labor and money he has expended. If the men who make failures are to be entitled to credit, if those who have accomplished nothing are the real geniuses and are allowed to usurp the places of those who have, wherein is the world to be benefited, or how is scientific progress to be advanced? Nothing eeds in this world like success. The wohlem in this case was to produce a pracical and economical light by the use of electricity. To accomplish this desirable conntific men have been applying summation scien ertain agencies in various parts of the world They have all used the same agencies under the operation of the same natural laws. They have failed; and Mr. Edison, with the same means, has succeeded. They did not make their lamps burn; Mr. Edison did. It is of no consequence that he used the same materials and processes. The thing that the world wanted was the lamp burning. The nformation that the world wanted was to ind out the man who could make the thing co. And it has found it. It knows that the lamp is burning, and that Mr. Edison is the man who has made it go. If he has employed the same agencies as the others, with success where they made failures, then all the more credit to him, because he is their superior in skill and knowledge. When they can show that his lamp does not burn, it will be time for them to depreciate Mr. Edison; at present they are only declaring their own failures and advertising their own ignorance

Discussing the wheat blockade in the city, its cause and cure, the St. Paul Pione Press says:

There is one remedy for the blockade, but there is no reasonable prospect that it will applied. The Keene crowd have stopped shi ments East by running up the Chicago price wheat to such a point as to make it impossible to ship East, pay the cost of transportation, ar sell in New York or export to Europe at a profibut the trunk-line rates, which have been end mously high for six months, make the cost shipment to New York more than it need be the rates were fixed at a fair commercial figury A reasonable reduction in freight rates fro Chicago to New York would set the trade curent to flowing again, raise the blockade, as thwart the designs of the ring. People of Cheago and the Northwest who are embarrassed the blockade should turn their attention to the trunk-line managers.

ly Gen. Grant will read the letter of Col William Wallace in the Columbia (S. C.) Register, he will see himself as some of the ex-Rebels of South Carolina see him. Col. Wallace hopes that the diagraceful rumors which fill the air are not true that "the besotted, bribe-taking, heartless treat who degraded the Southern people to condition unparalleled in the annals of the hu man race, is finding favor with Southern Dem corats." He continues in this strain for som time, and ends his diatribe by saying that Gran is "a man who has disregarded the Constitution which he had sworn to protect and defend" whose high-handed and arbitrary acts in this regard "made the party to which he belonges stink in the nostrils of the American people, and caused its overwhelming defeat at the polls in 1876, and who has been welcomed since as a congenial spirit at the Courts of those tyrants of the Old World from whose intolerable oppression our ancestors fied to the wilds of America, and established this great Republic, which has been the refuge of the oppressed of every clime; a man whose whole career has shown that he han not the faintest conception of constitutional liberty." Gen. Grant may think, when he read Col. Wallace's description of him, as one of the opposit side had given him a terrible excoriation. Being asked what he thought of the speech, he said: "I did not know that I was so bad a man before; I wonder I am not in the Penitentiary." As to the Colonel's mouthings about disregarding the Constitution which Grant had sworn to obey and defend, what does this Rebel think of those Southern Congressmen who left their seats to go out with their States and overturn the Constitution that they had sworn to protect and defend, Col. Wallace doutless belonged to the class of Col. Wallace doutless belonged to the class of tion that they had sworn to protect and defer Col. Wallace doutless belonged to the class Democrats who insisted that the Rebellion sho be squelched according to the strict letter of the Constitution,—as interpreted by Rebels, traits

Ix addition to collecting statistics on the subject of the Presidential preferences of the Hoosiers, the denizens of Indianapolis have time to indulge in a poultry-show. They are pinfeathering as it were. But Chicago is not "down" on them on that account. The Chicago poultry-fanciers have not disdained to honor Indianapolis with the presence of some of their finest Cochin China, Dorkin, Polish, and Spanish fowls, to say nothing of a few exquisite Bantams. In the veins of the chickens exhibited by Mrs. Dexter G. Brown, of Hyde Park, the intelligent judges of the Indianapolis show detected the blue blood of their progenitors of India and Persia,—the blood of all the Howards of the chicken species, so to speak,—and accordingly awarded

the blood of all the Howards of the chicken species, so to speak,—and accordingly awarded her some premiums, which she brought home to grace her magnificent henners. It is not the least of the honors of Indianapolis that the young Hoosier city sports a journal devoted to the Fowl interest not 'a "foul" newspaper. We quote the following from the Indianapolis Daily Poultry World:

Mrs. D. G. Brown, of Chicago, Ill., one of the most prominent lady poultry-ranciers in the United States, daily inspects the show with an appreciative interest. She has seven magnificent black Cochins on exhibition at Masonic Hall. In England, titled ladies from the Empress of India down are among the most entusiastic poultry-fanciers, and their example and that of Mrs. Brown is worthy of being followed by the ladies of this country.

Gov. GEAR, of Iowa, is in favor of the slature of that State Instructing their Con-men to use all their efforts to break up the Legislature of that state instructing their congressmen to use all their efforts to break up the
Bessemer steel-rail monopoly, because it is injurious to Iowa and other agricultural States in
which hew railroads are needed. Many of the
Iowa papers are advocating areduction of the
tariff on steel rails, and print approvingly the
memorandum recently submitted to Congress
upon this important subject from some of the
Presidents of corporations whose roads terminate in Chicago. They stated that the present
price of steel rails in England is \$2\text{iper ton, at
which price large quantities have recently been
purchased there for American roads with
a guaranty of ten years wear. With rails
at the price here stated, the rate of protection
afforded by the present duty equals 120 per cent.
This rate is much too high, and it is still further
increased by the charges of importation, amounting to about \$3.50 per ton, thus making the ad
volorum protection [3] per cent. Since 1670, when valorem protection 131 per cent. Since 1870, when the duty now in force first went into effect there has been an enormous and unexpected cline in the cost of the manufacture of st rails. In consequence of this decline the according rate of protection has increased in the tervening period from 45 per cent to 120,—are vance of 75 per cent. With rails at \$28 per cent brice higher than they are likely to each—the rate of protection reaches the fire cost, and, adding charges of importation, equa-113 per cent of their cost.

THE American Architect, which was some comments on fire-proof buildings worthy of attention as being not mere theories, but the results of practical observation and experience. It considers it a mistaken notion that the great fire of 1872 was followed by any striking im-

fire of 1872 was followed by any striking improvements in the methods of building in Boston. It says:

Some decided gains there were in a more stringent building law; in the abolishing of high wooden roofs and wooden cornices, to the absence of which some of the neighboring warehouses now owe their existence; in somewhat heavier party-walls, which possibly sixed the spread of the fire on one side; and in a greater number of iron doors and shutters, most of which proved a very idle attempt at defense. But the general character of the construction still remains the same, with a little freer use of material corresponding to the larger and more expensive scale of the new buildings. There are the same wooden floors and stairways, the same flue-like combinations of communicating bollow spaces, the same general use of combustible material, with more hatchways and elevators. Almost all the precautions that were adopted were simply to check the spread of fire from one building to another. In this respect some gain is evident, and it is a thing to be thankful for. But as to the liability of any building to burn, or the danger to its contents and its occupants; if fire gets into it, there is no noticeable improvement. There is no appearance, unless in conspiculously exceptional cases, of any effort at fire-proof construction, or even at slow-burning construction.

... WE understand that ex-Minister Washburne has been making a very thorough study of the relations which Thomas Paine held to the French Revolution, and has prepared an elaborate paper on the subject which will probably appear in the May number of Scribner's Monthly. Mr. W. avoids all the questions in relation to Paine which have excited so much discussion in the United States, as well as in England, for the last century, and has confined himself simply to the status which Paine occupied during the French Revolution. Mr. W. while at Paris had an excellent opportunity to investigate the subject of the paper in question, and has made it the subject of a very thorough examination, including all that was published in France at the time in relation to Paine. Having access to the National archives of France, he has discovered a great many papers in regard to him which have never been made public, and has, through the files of the Monticur, traced Paine's connection with the French National Convention. We are informed that he flads the record and conduct of Paine during the most frightful epochs of the Revolution to be in the highest degree creditable to his intelligence, humanity, and patriotism. The public will probably await the publication of this article with a very considerable degree of interest. WE understand that ex-Minister Wash-

The Judice will probably await the publication of this article with a very considerable degree of interest.

The Joliet Republican notices the presence in Chicago on Saturday last of the Hon. A. M. Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, ex-Senstor R. J. Oglesby, Col. A. C. Babcock, Col. A. C. Mathews, Maj. James M. Beardsley, Charles E. Cox, and Col. W. A. James, and hints that "the principal object they had in view was to find out what each other knew and what they were willing to tell that they did not know." The Republican says that a new slate may be looked for soon, and adds: "It was supposed that Gov. Oglesby went up to repair his fence, but we have it from good authority that he positively declares he is not a candidate."

Some of the New York papers, notably the Herald, complain that Mr. Hayes has not observed the rules of Civil-Service reform as strictly as he ought in making so many appointments from Ohio. The Herald contends that the politicians of other States have not had a fair chance, and that good men are turning away discouraged from public life, and that the public interest is suffering from that cause. If the editor of the Herald will read a few hundred papers printed in the State of Illinois, and see the list of eminent gentlemen who are favorably mentioned for Governor and Congress, he will still have hope of the country.

The Cleveland papers are in accord as to the cause of the death of their richest.

THE Cleveland papers are in accord as to the cause of the death of their richest man, Leonard Case, and they repel the insinuation that he committed suicide. He was unmarried and a consumptive. He did much good with his money while alive, and seemed to delight in giving in eccentric ways. Once, seeing a friend in distress, he threw \$500 at him and ran away. Again, he took an editor out to walk, showed him a lot, told him to build a home on it, and

aid all the bill. He purposely left sight in the Young Men's Christian cooms. He founded Case Library me. He took a fancy to a you when he reached 21 gave him \$21,000. Ir is thought that Gen. Garfield's sr

in the House will be ex-State Senato of Ashtabula, who once came within of being elected to the United Stahimself, and if he had been chosen would have given good satisfaction publicans of Ohio. He is not only at but his place of residence in the senatory. but his place of residence in the vorable. Ashtabula is one of the and populous counties in the distriction mow twenty years since it has had sentative in Congress. The other conficuration of course, present the names of other conficurations.

WASHINGTON COTTES Hayes with carrying out her tempera-ples this winter as rigidly as ever, the White House on New-Year's Day the White House on New-Year's Day we treated socially, but found no wine o tables for their use,—nothing in the way of but such beverages as soothe and do not cate. In this respect, as in many other Hayes is setting an example to American en, especially in large cities, that is we imitation and commendation.

SPEAKING of the Barstow-Res SPEAKING of the Barstow-Bashford of test for possession of the Gubernatorial of Wisconsin in 1856, the Albany Journal "The attempt was almost exactly similar that in 'Maine, but the counted-in Govern who was a Democrat, refused to accept office." Not so. Barstow, the counted-in finaugurated as Governor with all the pompa circumstance of a glorious military parage and

DELEGATES to the Chicago Con DELEGATES to the Chicago Convention to Kentucky will be chosen in Lonisville on the inst. If the Kentucky Republicans cannot give the candidate an Electoral vote they can at be on hand early and see that a good man mominated. It will be interesting to observe a course of the Republicans in those States are unalterably Democratic in expressing are unalterably Democratic in expressing the preferences for a Presidential nomines.

THE solld men of Boston pay taxes siderable property. For example: Minms is taxed for \$2,081,600; Edward. 

GEN. CHAMBEBLAIN, of Maine, s termined to follow Cromwell's advice to the powder dry as well as to trust in God 18 will look after the powder, while the nonline Rump Legislature will do the praying. Go Chamberlain is evidently of the opinion that ord is generally on the side of the

THE Democrats will find that Mr. Blane not so sick but that he can take care of himself. The absurd story they started that he was party to an attempt to bribe a Fusionist hardfailed, they next report him very sick. The will be sicker men than Blaine in the Democratic party before the present trouble ends. According to Gov. Long's annual m

the Treasury of Massachusetta is an lars worse off at the close of 1879 than of 1878. The State taxes were redu-over a million. The Governor advises ment in all departments and a gradu-in taxation.

THE Democrats of California hav their congratulations to Gov. Garcelon, a given the attempted fraud in Maine the of their approval. The course of the Fumets with the approbation of the Democratical Courses of the Democratical Mr. FRYE, of Maine, is tioned as a proper person to take Gen. a place as leader on the Republican and House. He is an able man, a good speak a fine parliamentarian.

SHORT-HAND reporting is getting to of the recognized industries of the The Iowa courts paid over \$66,000 for of work during the last year.

PERSONALS.

The paragraphs about Boyton and Web may be considered floating items. Wilhelmj is in California, William Bes b n New York, where he was born. Jeff Davis is 72 years old, and it is paint o think that men sometimes live to be 180. The widow of Prof. Agassiz was the first

voman to vote at the recent municipal election.

Another great mystery has finally be-

The Czar has employed three Americal detectives, and the downfall of the Russian Lapire is now simply a question of time.

Garlbaldi's divorce case is still pending before the Court of Appeals in Rome, but it also lieved that a decree will be issued before the diss. On Feb. 11 Japan will celebrate the 3,500

anniversary of Jinmu Ten-o's accession a throne of the Empire. Jinmu was a good preign, but he is dead now. ereign, but he is dead now.

George W. Lathrop, the well-known scaller, has been arrested at Albany, N. T. for forgery. In case he is sentenced to imprasment for life it is believed that both Hanlan at Courtney will challenge him.

Miss Ella Stanton, daughter of the lab

Secretary of War, has just been ma Washington to Lieut. Bush, of the Arm bride's gown, lady readers may be know, was of white brocade and satis, a veil was of point lace.

A London paper tells of an English lady who has kicked a foot-ball 900 feet without training. Think of the dreadful consequent that would ensue in case she should see a dreaming about the matter some night and plant her foot in the small of her unfortunals has band's back! Gen. Walker favors the em

women as consus-takers. Without car discuss the merits of this scheme we wish that in case it is carried out future his will be puzzled to account for the fact it 1880 there were no unmarried women in An over 25 years old. The sex will never so its own members.

Mrs. Hannah Simpson Grant, the most the General is never at the act of the

Mrs. Hannah Simpson Grant, the most the General, is now, at the age of \$6,1 with her daughter, Mrs. Corbin, in a small on the hights above Jersey City. She is a and dignified old lady, with a small, and figure and regular features. She has been dark eyes and a kindly smile, and she is about with unusual activity and vicor.

Mrs. Vinnie Ream-Hoxie is described a Washington paper as appearing

and Washington paper as appearing morning at the Navy-Yard in a big gine apron to superintend the preparations for ing in bronze her statue of Admiral Farm for which the Government is to pay 20,000 nothing is said regarding Mr. Vinnie Reference in the preparation of the preparation of the property of the preparation of the preparation

Hoxie, it is presumed that family calculated him at home.

Mr. Kavanagh, the Irish member of P ment, whose lack of arms and legs is psaid by a plentiful supply of brains, his youth a very sorrowful life. After the death of his father and mother, he was the control of his two elder brothers, who tifled by his strange deformity, are said to seeluded him in the country from the six mankind. The boy, full of intellectual many spirit, would not allow his mind to delightful are Mr. Kavanagh's inte spiritual graces that he won for his beautiful and charming woman, are all bright and handsome, and beloved, both by them and by his spite of his bodily misfortune Mr. a noted Nimrod, riding after hound die which he himself invented—vi-est energy and daring.

CRIMINAL N The Arguments in

Poisoning Case B

An Awful and Desp counter with Two Who Waylaid a Traveli Near Tuscumbia,

An Old Man Hacked to Pie

THE HAYDEN T

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14. in the Hayden case began this Harrison opened for the Sta Harrison open.
Harrison open.
until 1:30 p. m., present until 1:30 p. m., presenting an immense mass of testimony pouring in uninterruptedly sing October. His essential claims presecution had fully proven a fine on the conviction. It had months before the murder H the night of the memorable simproper relations; that two or girls death she declared herse that Hayden was the cause of that on returning to Roo endeavors were to see before she did see h the murder; that he went next morning and bought arse way home he saw the girl, whole her siter that they den had medicine," and that she was to woods after dinner; that she wand took with her a female towfound dead three hours later, a in her atomach; that a death si at 3 o'clock; that Hayden was house. Ostensibly in his wood by no mortal eye between 1 o'clock or 1:30 until 4 Hayden's knife and clothing ha corpuscles upon them, and one

ment to her the erson most likely to have rime. The arsenic triefly dismissed as too unreli-ingthing where a man's life was DESPERATE ENCO MEMPHIS, Jan. 13.-A let which will appear to mo bia, Ala., Jan. 12, contains the lars of a desperate encounted Brizehdine, traveling agent elothing house, and two tratown, Ala., last Saturday. The Mr. Brizondine, on Saturday at town to visit a customer four try, and returned late in the crossing the covered bridge Creek, he was seized by the thighwaymen, while the other was very dark in the bridge, an not see his assallants; but, well-built man, he struggled his would-be murderers, and managed to draw a revolve which he used with telling an one robber, sending a No. 41 his brain and killing him ins robber, a desporate fellow, the hold upon the horse and as

battle, and brought in the tw whom was a corpse. It is thou is fatally injured. He has been sciousness, and states that he a were from Springfield, O., and through the country. Being a tion, they attempted to commit He refused to give any names.

ATTEMPTED ASSA Special Dispatch to The Ca East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 1 Last Saginaw, Mich., Jan. Is last evening John Georgee, at Saginaw City, & years old, house, heard a slight noise. It his sitting-room into a hall, at by a large man, who stood wa hand raised above his large knife. Closing with a terrible struggle ensued. The firm Georgee was no match feasin, who repeatedly stabbet faue, and finally knocked his iron stove-shovel. The assas the old man, recovering; drag residence of his son-in-law eight to ten gashes in the lower below the nose, and on both a some of them extending from chin back to the ear, and most ugiy. Courad Balkman, a son man, has been arrested, and to cumstantial evidence against in a critical condition.

MYSTERIOUS DISAP Special Disputch to The G Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—Th gineer at Baker & Bandolph's identified a cont and hat which identified a coat and hat which the alley one morning last wee Sevin T. Miller, of Williamsport. So mysteriously on Tuesday nis The hat was in good condition pel of the coat and one pocks in another pocket were some I establishing its ownership. Mithers is no probable cause for appearance. He had only a smacomparatively speaking, and on his family and social relation in four play, and the disc and hat goes to support that it tion was to take the early mand home; but, being awakened by of hours too soon, stepped out get some fresh air, and the the garried. He was a candid Court Reporter on the Hepublin 1876, and is regarded as one of yers at the warren County bar.

JUSTIFIABLE HODERANKLIN, La., Jan. 14.—Toaged about 19, owner of thre
Chatsworth plantation, rode up
B. Wofford, manager of the p.
formed Wofford he had con
Wofford expositulated in value,
ed and advanced, pistol in
bouse. Mrs. Wofford, realizing
her husband, called out to Wofford, which he did by seizing a
ping out he confronted Cole, wadvance, saying, "I have con
damn you. I mean business
Wofford remarked to him, "I
hoss, here it is," at the same
her in wofford remarked to him, "I
hoss, here it is," at the same
off Cole, killing him instantly,
liately came to town and sur
heriff, but was afterwards
sustedy, the Coronor's jury he
restrict of excusable homicide. JUSTIFIABLE HO

OUGHT TO ST Beerial Dispatch to The Chi oral Control of the Chi Boer, who murdered Miss F able young lady of 18, at M was commenced before city to-day. All the evid dastardly act was preme the dastardly act was premote the prisoner had waylaid bet mairoad between Minonk and be several days, and fully identifications she died. He has ple prung the drawy dodge on to considerable approphenation is fin the case, if his sentence is a life imprisonment. He is guard a squad of soldiers furnished by

AMBUSHED AND MASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.—1 ctor Woodcock has received A. Fowler, who was guide ounty. Tennessee, for Unite ollector Davis, in a revenue ounty, was ambushed and k reek, by a party unknown, bu be a moonahiper.

POSTAGE-STAMP TORK, Jan. 14.—It appearents to-day that the lo

il. He purposely left \$1,000 . oung Men's Christian Association do not suit a suit a suit a suit a suinded Case Libra 7 with sunded case Libra 7 with sunded one man steadily to dispense cret. He built a home for om he desired to have come to di gave him the house and a fixed took a fancy to a young man, and gave him \$21,000.

Gen. Garfield's successor ex-State Senator Howland, nee came within three votes the United State Senator he United State Senator he had been chosen his election on good satisfaction to the Rehio. He is not only an able man, residence in the district is farial is one of the most weathy es in the district, and it is ince it has had the Represent the names of other senator was the names of other senator in the name in the names of other senator in the nam

the Albany Journal ayes almost exactly similar to the counted-in Government, refused to accept the ernor with all the

ie Chicago Conventio che chicago convention for hosen in Louisville on the 2d cky Republicans cannot give ectoral yote they can at least and see that a good man is be interesting to observe the blicans in those States that of Boston pay taxes on

For example: Moses Will 2,081,600; Bdward A. White-Francis Adams, \$747,800; W.,700; J. Ingersoll Bowdites AIN, of Maine, seems do Cromwell's advice to kee well as to trust in God. He powder, while the nonpluse

will do the praying. Ge ently of the opinion that the ats will find that Mr. Bl:

Gov. Long's annual m Governor advises retre ents and a gradual inc

of California have sent ons to Gov. Garcelon, and thur d fraud in Maine the sanction The course of the Fusionist perception of the Demograph

Maine, is favorably mer person to take Gen. Garfield in the Republican side of the able man, a good speaker, an

o reporting is getting to be one sed industries of the country, a paid over \$66,000 for this see the last year. PERSONALS.

aphs about Boyton and Webb red floating items.
in California, William Bee is here he was born. 72 years old, and it is painful f Prof. Agassiz was the first at the recent municipal ele

at mystery has finally been ank confession of Anna Dickin-7 years of age. the downfall of the Russian Em-

ivorce case is still pending be-f Appeals in Rome, but it is be-ecree will be issued before the apan will celebrate the 2,540th Jinnu Ten-o's accession to the Empire. Jinnu was a good sov-dead now.

athrop, the well-known scull-rrested at Albany, N. Y., for he he is sentenced to imprison-selieved that both Hanlan and sallenge him.

For has just been married in deut. Bush, of the Army. The ady readers may be glad to it to brocade and satin, and har i lace.

per tells of an English lady d a foot-ball 900 feet without of the dreadful consequences te in case she should get to the matter some night and plant small of her unfortunate hus-

favors the employment of us-takers. Without caring to s of this scheme we wish to say carried out future historians to account for the fact that in ounmarried women in America. The sex will never go back

Simpson Grant, the mother is now, at the age of 80, living r., Mrs. Corbin, in a small house over Jersey City. She is a quiet diady, with a small, straight lar features. She has bright kindly smile, and ahe moved all activity and vigor.

Ream-Hoxie is described by paper as appearing every Navy-Yard in a hig singham tend the preparations for cast-statue of Admiral Farragui, vernment is to pay 220,000. As regarding Mr. Vinnie Reamumed that family cares keep

the Irish member of Parlistof arms and legs is accompitul supply of brains, had in corrowful life. After the early er and mother, he was under two elder brothers, who, more deformity, are said to have the country from the sight of the country legs and brilliant man with a brain of that it was a very easy matches and the sight of the country from the

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Arguments in the Hayden Poisoning Case Begun. An Awful and Desperate En-

counter with Two Tramps, The Waylaid a Traveling Salesman Near Tuscumbia, Ala.

an Old Man Hacked to Pieces Near East Saginaw, Mich.

THE HAYDEN TRIAL. HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—The argu den case began this morning. Judge opened for the State, and occupied

the Hayden case began this morning. Judge arrison opened for the State, and occupied still 120 p. m., presenting and analyzing the sense mass of testimony which has been ouring in uninterruptedly since the 7th of last solon. His essential claims were that the oscition had fully proven facts sufficient to me conviction. It had shown that five antis before the murder Hayden's action on night of the memorable supper indicated senser relations; that two days before the state of the suppersunt, and they denote the state of the memorable supper indicated senser relations; that two days before the state of the senser relations; that two days before the state of the senser relations; that two days before the state of the senser relations; that the days before the state of the suppersunt, and the system were to see him; that days murder; that he went to Middletown at morning and bought arsenic; that on his stome he saw the girl, who subsequently the sister that Hayden had bought "quick distan" and that she was to meet him in the owis after dinner; that she went to the woods after dinner; that a death shriek was heard to clock; that Hayden was absent from his objects of 130 until 4 o'clock; that she was no mortal eye between the hours of the strongest of a little and clothing had human blood puscles upon them, and one of the strongest of a little to Hayden inclosed in a letter the sister, and requesting that it be delivered restely, and that nothing be said to her father out?!.

privately, and that nothing be said to her father about it.

The opening argument for the defense was by it. Jones, and was brilliant and effective. It was devoted very largely to pointing out the improbabilities and inaccuracies of the testimony for the prosecution, and showing that ever action of Hayden was perfectly natural, and without any appearance of concalment. He stigmatized Mary's declaration to her sister as false, that is, admitting that they were other than the weres fabrications of Susan,—and claimed that the real responsibility and motive for the death of Mary Stannard existed in her own home. He pointed strongly to old Ben Stevens, who had becauliar relations with the Stannard girl, as the briefly dismissed as too unreliable to be worth anything where a man's life was at stake. The arguments close to-morrow, and Chief-Justice Park will charge the jury on Friday.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. rens, Jan. 18.—A letter to the Appeal, will appear to-morrow, of date Tuscum-ia., Jan. 12, contains the following particuwhich will appear to morrow, of date Tuscumbis, Ais., Jan. 12, contains the following particular of a desperate encounter between Peter Bruendine, traveling agent for a Louisville clouing house, and two tramps, near Jamestown, Ais., last Saturday. The letter states that Mr. Brizendine, on Saturday morning, left Jamestown to risit a customer four miles in the country, and returned late in the evening. When crossing the covered bridge that spans Clitty Creek, he was seized by the throat by one of the highwaymen, while the other held the borse. It was very dark in the bridge, and Brizendine could see he assiliants; but, being a powerful, well-built man, he struggled desperately with his would-be murderers, and in the struggle manned to draw a revolver from his pocket, which he used with telling and fatal effect upon one robber, sending a No. 41 cartridge through his brain and killing him instantly. The other robber, a desperate fellow, then relinquished his held upon the horse and attempted to wrench the revolver from Brizendine's hand. The struggle was desperate and the revolver fell from his hand and rolled away, and it was a hand-to-hand struggle. Both were powerful new, but the placky drummer finally threw his unagonist, and, dealing him a few powerful hiews, knocked him senseless, and leaving him and his companion lying prostrate on the prings, be hastened to Jamestown, and reached have in a state of great exhaustion. In-

Rass Saguaw, Mich., Jan. 14.—About 8 o'clock last evening John Georgee, a German, residing at Saginaw City, 65 years old, while alone in his house, heard a slight noise. He stepped out of his sitting-room into a hall, and was confronted by a large man, who stood waiting for him, his haad raised above his head clasping a large linife. Closing with the old man, a terrible struggle ensued. The aged and infira Georgee was no match for his stalwart assain, who repeatedly stabbed him about the face, and finally knocked him down with an iron stove-shovel. The assain then left, and the cid man, recovering, dragged himself to the residence of his acin-in-law. His wounds were did to ten gashes in the lower part of the face, below the nesse, and on both sides of the chin, some of them extending from the point of his chin back to the ear, and most of them long and usiy. Courad Balkman, a son-in-law of the old man, has been arrested, and there is strong circumstantial evidence against him. Georgee is in a critical condition.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—This morning the engineer at Baker & Randolph's publishing house identified a coat and hat which he picked up in the alley one morning last week as belonging to Serin T. Miller, of Williamsport, who disappeared so mysteriously on Tuesday night of last week. The hat was in good condition, but the left lapel of the coat and one pocket had been torn. In another pocket were some papers and letters establishing its ownership. Miller's friends say there is no probable cause for his voluntary disappearance. He had only a small sum of money, comparatively speaking, and was very happy in his family and social relations. The only solution is foul play, and the discovery of the contact hat goes to support that theory. His intention was to take the early morning train for home; but being awakened by mistake a couple of hours too soon, stepped out on the street to get some fresh air, and the theory is that he was surved. He was a candidate for Supreme Court Reporter on the Republican State ticket in 155a, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers at the Warren County bar.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE. JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

TRAININI, La., Jan. 14.—To-day Sidney Cole, and about 19, owner of three-fourths of the Castsworth plantation, rode up to the gate of J. I. Weford, manager of the plantation, and informed Wofford he had come to kill him. Wofford expectulated in vain. Cole dismounted and advanced, pistol in hand, toward the home. Mrs. Wofford, realizing the danger of he hatann, called out to Wofford to arm himself, which he did by seizing a shotgun. Stephens asying, "I have come to kill you, the confronted Cole, who continued to day and the confronted Cole, who continued to day and the confronted Cole, who continued to the same as a sying, "I have come to kill you, the country of the confronted Cole, who continued to day and the continued to the confronted to the confronted cole, the Coroner's jury having returned a variety of coroner's jury having returned a variety of the coroner'

OUGHT TO SWING.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Dispatch III., Jan. 14.—The examination of Boer, who murdered Miss Ella Martin, an estable foung lady of 16, at Minonk last Octobro Judge Blades in the dispatch of the state o

AMBUSHED AND KILLED.

Tanville, Tenn., Jan. 14.—United States Collagor Woodrock has received information that A. Foyler, who was guide through Wayne County. Tennessee, for United States Deputy Collector Bavis, in a revenue raid through that Davis, was ambushed and killed on Butler's Creek by a party unknown, but who is believed to be a moonshiner.

and bankers are not all the results of forgery or

FATALLY WOUNDED, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 14.—John McMahon, alias
Doc Rogers, a desperate character, was shot by
a policeman of this city on Monday evening, and
severely, if not fatally, wounded, while attempting to get out of the way of the officer, who had
a warrant for his arrest character him with the
crime of burglary. This evening McMahon was
still alive, though he was suffering severely
from the effects of the wound.

COMMITTED TO JAIL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Fribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 14.—August Glosser, Democratic Town Treasurer of Riga, this county, was to-day committed on a charge of embezzing moneys belonging to the Farmers' Mutual Fire-Insurance Company. Last spring the same party was arrested for inducing a number of German aliens to vote for him, and a short time ago was compelled to refund \$1,300 of township money illegally withheld by him.

A DEFAULTING BOOKKEEPER. New York, Jan. 14.—John Hawes, the fugitive bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, has been arrested in Brooklyn. He disappeared last September, leaving in possession of his brother a letter stating that he was a defaulter to the amount of \$8,000, the greater portion of which he had spent in policy playing, of which he was the victim.

THE END OF PETROUSKY. New York, Jan. 14.—Peter Petrousky, a fash-ionably-dressed young Bussian, who was discov-ered in a lady's bedroom at Hackensack, N. J., as a burglar, was arrested at Hoboken to-day, and shot himself through the head immediately after. He is married and reported to be well connected in Russia.

ABE ROTHSCHILD. GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—The Court of Appeals to-day reversed and remanded upon a technicality the case of Abe Rothschild, charged with the murder of Bessie Moore near Jefferson in '71. He had been convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The body of Jacob Sawyer, aged 60 years, was found horribly mutilated in his cabin, in Washington County, Friday morning. He was evidently murdered for the money he was supposed to have in his cabin.

ACQUITTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 14.—Allen Barnum, charged with the murder of Heber G. Ives, in Taymouth. Oct. 14. last, was acquitted in the Circuit Court to-day.

ARRAIGNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Councilman McMullin was arraigned in court this morning, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Michael C. Lyon. DAIRY AND FARM.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. ELEHORN, Wis., Jan. 14.—The eighth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Associa-tion began here at 10 a.m. to-day. In the ab-sence of the President, the Hon. Z. S. Simmons, Vice-President Chester Hazen presided. Addresses were made by the Hon. W. W. Field, late Secretary of the State Agricultural Society; S. G. West, of Elkhorn, who welcomed the mem-bers of the Association; and the Hon. Hiram

bers of the Association; and the Hon. Hiran Smith, of Sheboygan Falls, formerly President the Society.

The opening address was made by V. P. Hazen.

e briefly reviewed the early history of the Soety, and said it was organized seven years ago

the Linden House in Watertown. There
sould be more varieties of cheese made to meet

ing the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the state of the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of the state of the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to whom we season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to the season of 1879, and wheester it was advisored to whom we season of 1879, and wheest of 1879, and 187

IOWA AGRICULTURISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The State Agricultural Society to-day elected officers for the ensuing year. All the old officers were chosen, except Vice-President E. P. Brockway, substituted for C. Clarkson. The following Directors were elected: J. J. Spouffer, of Linn County; L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge; Fitch B. Stacy, of Mitchell; James Wilson, of Tama; J. T. Beebe, of Union. Des Moines was selected as the place of holding the next annual fair.

POSTAGE-STAMP THIEVES.

File." It will surely cure and end pain. 26 cents.

File." It will surely cure and end pain. 26 cents.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

THE RAILROADS

Trouble Between the Grand Trunk and Its Contractors.

The Canada Line Accused of Cutting Rates to the Seaboard.

The Colorado Traffic Bothering the Iowa and Southwestern Pools.

GRAND TRUNK. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. VALPARAISO, Ind., Jan. 14.—There is a gov Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 14.—There is a good deal of excitement here over the complications in regard to the Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway, which is now seeking an entrance into Chicago. The road is made up of a congregation of small patches with unsupplied gaps between, and one of these gaps extends from this city to Thornton, Cook County, Iil. The contract for this section was let last fall to Messrs. Rust & Coolidge, of Chicago, who have worked upon it for some months. Difficulties arose between the contractors and the Company in regard to payments for work done, it being claimed, on the one hand, that the Railway had ignored the original contract.

gard to payments for work done, it being claimed, on the one hand, that the Railway had ignored the original contract, and required the line to be run over a different and much more costly route, and, on the other hand, that the contractor had received advances fully up to his claims.

A crisis occurred on Saturday, when the contractors, who had been refused payment of their estimate for December, quit work, throwing several hundred hands out of employ. These men, as also the sub-contractors and supplymen, got no pay, and naturally enough got mad about it. The usual recourse of American citizens in such cases is a public meeting, and one was called for Monday evening. Another was held last night, Mayor Skinner presiding, and this morning a committee therefrom held a conference with representatives of the Grand Trunk and the contractors. The latter claimed that they could not pay because the road had refused their estimates, while the Grand Trunk people held the contractors blamable for all. In the result Mr. Stocker, representing Rust & Coolidge, and Mr. F.A. Howe, General Agent of the Grand Trunk at Chicago, agreed that an agreement. should be made whereby the payrolls and supply-rolls should be guaranteed by the road to be paid within forty-cight hours after the presentation of the pay-rolls. Stocker declared that all his firm wanted was for the Company to advance the cash, and Howe said they would see that right was done.

A question then arose as to the anthority of Mr. Howe to speak for the Grand Trunk people, the end of which was that he and Stocker left for Chicago to obtain the sanction of Mr. Joseph Hickson flatly refused to sign the agreement, and consequently everything is again chaotic. On Saturday the laborers, sub-contractors, and others seized the road, and they propose to hold it until they get their pay. This they can do under the mechanics lien law of Indiana, as they are advised by attorneys here. So far there has been no trouble, but any attempt by the Grand Trunk to take possession of the r

EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS. meeting of representatives of the roads ng East from this city was held yesterday leading East from this city was held yesterday at the office of R. C. Meldrum for the purpose of taking into consideration charges that the Grand Trunk had been cutting the regular tariff rates. The suspicion that that road was doing so had been aroused by the large contracts for grain for export via Portland, lately secured for grain for export via Portland, lately secured by the National Dispatch Fast-Freight Line, which runs over the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk. The Michigan Central admits that the procurement of so much business by this line, when other lines can barely secure enough to keep them going, looks rather suspicious, but it claims that, if a cut has been made, it must have been done by the Grand Trunk, as that road pays the Michigan Central its full prorata of the tariff rates. All the Eastern lines, with the exception of the Grand Trunk, were repre-sented at yesterday's meeting. The absence of a representative from this road was construed to be a tacit admission that the business had a representative from this road was construed to be a tacit admission that the business had been secured at less than tariff rates. But none of those present were able to present any tangible proof: that the rates had really been cut. The railroads represented agreed to prepare statements showing the amount of foreign business done by the various lines, as these figures might show some interesting facts regarding the maintenance of elast-bound rates not only by the Grand Trunk but also by some of the other lines.

foreign business done by the various lines, as these figuress might show some interesting facts regarding the maintenance of clast-bound rates not only by the Grand Trunk but also by some of the other lines.

There was a kind of an impression among those present that the Grand Trunk had taken these means to show the Eastern pool lines what it can do when it has its line open to this city, and in order to compel the trunk lines to give it a fair percentage of the east-bound freight business from this city. There will no doubt be considerable trouble regarding this meater. The Grand Trunk will no doubt demand a fair share of the traffic. It will be in a position to dictate terms as regards export business, as it will have a line of its own from this city to Portland, where connection with the steamers is made. None of the five roads now sharing the east-bound business will be willing to accept a reduction in percentages, and consequently there is no prospect of an amicable arrangement. It does look decidedly as if the pool lines from this city will make a fight against the Grand Trunk before they will consent to give it any portion of the business. The claim is made that the Michigan Central should give up a portion of its business to the Grand Trunk, but that road refuses to de so on the ground that it will continue to connect with the Grand Trunk at Detroit the same as heretofore. If no amicable arrangement can be effected between now and the first of next month, when the Grand Trunk will be ready for business, it is most probable that by that time a reduction in east-bound freight-rates will be decided upon, and some say that the rates on grain will be reduced to about 30 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, as at this rate the New York routes can still make a profit, while the Grand Trunk would stimulate business and also help the Western lines, which will have to give it to the New York runk lines, and prevent it from coming here to go East via the Grand Trunk route.

The Grand Trunk officials deny that they have cen

Coffin, of Fort Dodge: Fitch B. Stacy, of Mitch Cit.; James Wilson, of Tama; J. T. Beebe, of Union. Des Moines was selected as the place of Union. Des Moines was selected as the place of Dispitch to The Chicago Tribuna.

HLLINOIS WOOL-GROWERS, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ELCIN, III., Jan. 1s.—On Friday, the 16th instruction of the Chicago Tribuna.

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A SCANDALOUS MATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1s.—Moille Taylor, a woman of the town, and Mr. Hiram Berry, an old and wealthy citizen of Frankfort, were married here several days ago. To-day the news leaked out in Frankfort, and produces a lamentable sensation in social circles, owing to the central ble sensation of the from the central ble sensation in social circles, owing t

MILWAUKER, Jan. 14.—For some time pastMILWAUKER, Jan. 14.—For some time pastwork on the Cintonville extension of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Rallway has
been retarded, because of a lack of from. The
supply is fair now, however, and 500 men are engaged in laying track and ballasting. The roadbed is graded about ten miles north of Tigerton,
and the iron is going down as rapidly as possible.
The next station beyond Tigerton is to be called
Whitcomb, after the General Passenger Agent
of the road.

Whitcomb, after the General Passenger Agent of the road.

President Mitchell, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, says that no definit action will be taken in reference to the proposed Des Moines extension from Marion until Manager Merrill and Superintendent Van Horn return from their visit to Minnesota. In any event the work of construction cannot begin until spring opens and the frost has left the ground.

THE OUTER HARBOR. Mr. B. F. Ayer, General Solicitor of the Illi-ois Central Railroad, was seen yesterday by a

nois Central Railroad, was seen yesterday by a representative of The Tribune regarding the ordinance introduced in the Council by Ald. Ballard Monday evening about the construction of docks on the Lake Front inside the Government breakwater, for the accommodation of the Imperbusions and the construction of visitions across the railroad tracks by the Illinois Central Railroad at Randolph, Madison, and Monroe streets. Mr. Ayer said that his Company knew nothing of the introduction of such ordinance until its publication in the papers of Tuesday morning. He had casually looked over the ordinance and was not able to give an opinion upon it. He could not see, however, what right the city had to construct docks there, or how the Railroad Company could be compelled to build viaducts over their tracks. His Company was not in the viaduet business, but in the railroad business. As far as he knew, the land up to the water's edge belonged to his Company; it was given them on condition that they built a breakwater, which requirement they have compiled with. If any one is to build docks there it will, in his opinion, be the Railroad Company. He admitted that it would be to the benefit of his Company to have the lumber-docks there, and they would like nothing better than that the city should build them for the Company's use. He had an idea that the ordinance was introduced to bring up the Lake-Front question again. He saw no use in trying to whip the Devil around the stump. The best the city could do would be to act upon the proposition of his Company to take the Lake Front between Randolph and Madison streets for \$800,000, and thus enable the roads to erect a creditable passenger-depot there. That amount of money would come very handy to the city just now, and his Company would then build docks for the accommodation of lumber or any other traffic at the outside harbor, which would end all controversics albut riparian rights, etc.

Mr. W. K. Aokerman, President of the Illinois Central, has gone to New York, and could therefor

COLORADO BUSINESS. The troubles regarding the Colorado business till continue, and matters are getting more complicated than ever. The rates on this busi-

still continue, and matters are getting more complicated than ever. The rates on this business are being badly cut by all the Western roads, and if some remedy is not soon found both the Iowa and Southwestern pools stand in danger of dissolution. Several efforts have lately been made to pool the Colorado business, but without effect. The various roads are unable to agree upon percentages. The Northwestern, which is the only Iowa pool line which is not also in the Southwestern pool, demands one-fourth of the business. To this the other roads object. The Burlington has a line to Omaha, the same as the Northwestern, and has two lines to Kansas City and other Missouri River points via the Kansas City. St. Joe & Council Bluffs and the Hannibal & St. Joe, and, therefore, demands three times as much as the Northwestern. The Rock Island wants twice as much as the Northwestern, having a line to Omaha and another to Missouri River points. The Chicago & Alton has a line to Kansas City, and wants as much as the Northwestern, the cutting is all done by the roads between here and the Missouri River points, as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, and the Kansas Pacific refuse to participate in the fight, because they have a pool on the Denver business.

ROAD FROM DUVALL'S BLUFFS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—A delegation of gentlemen from Arkansas are before the Board of Trade to-day asking for aid to complete the railroad from Duvall's Bluff to Pine Bluff, Ark The party was headed by Gen. H. King White, who made known the advantages which will be gained by Louisville should the aid requested be given. Gen. White and companions promised given. Gen. White and companions promised the entire trade of Southern Arkansas to Louisville in the event of this city lending a helping hand to the line proposed. Should this road be finished, almost a bee-line via the Louisville & Nashville and Great Southern will be established from Austin, Tex., east. Steps to do something towards its completion are already on foot.

DES MOINES & MINNEAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—At a stockholders' DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—At a stockholders' meeting of the Des Moines & Minneapolis Narrow-Gauge Road, John J. Blair having purchased the stock held by John B. Alley, of Boston, representing nearly all the stock, a Board of Directors was elected largely of Chicago & Northwestern men, as that Company is now operating the road by lease. It was decided to change the track from this city to Ames to broad gauge at once.

INDIANA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The Vincennes & Petersburg Railroad Company filed articles of association to-day, with L. S. Watson at the head of a Directory of twelve; capital stock, \$500.00. There were also filed articles of consolidation of the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad Company and the Owensboro & Nashville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad Company into the Evansville, Owensboro & Nashville Railroad Company.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—General-Manager Hickson and a party of prominent Great Western Railway officials arrived to-day for the purpose of examining the affairs of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, now controlled by the former Company. Under the careful management of Assistant-General-Manager Alfred White, the road has prospered exceedingly since it passed into the Great Western's control, and, although figures are not given, it is reported officially that the earnings for 1879 show a marked increase.

A JOINT TARIFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 14.—It is learned from good authority that satisfactory terms have been arranged for a joint tariff by the Sioux City & Dakota and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, which cross at Canton, Dakota. This new route for freight to all points East will be of great value to this section in lowering rates.

BURLINGTON & NORTHWESTERN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 14.—A special to the Hawkeye, from Washington, this State, says business on the Burlington & Northwestern Narrow-Gauge, Railroad was inaugurated today by the shipment of eleven car loads for stock for Chicago. The track will not be completed to the depot until to-morrow afternoon.

ST. L., K. & A.

OSSAWATOMIE, Kas., Jan. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the St. Louis, Kansas & Artzona Railroad held at this point to-day, the following officers were elected: I. H. H. Clark, President; A. A. Talmage, Vice-President; C. G. Warner, Secretary; O. L. Garrison, Treasurer.

ITEMS.

Mr. C. R. Peerk, General Manager of the North-

PORK-PACKING.

Stock-Yards.

Union Leaders Begging for Work at Almost Any Price.

ers' Treasury.

been the flicker of the Union fiame immediately preceding its final extinction. Perfect peace prevailed through the same localities yesterday, and, with an increased supply of hogs, which were eagerly bought up by the packers,—each firm making a purchase,—the business aspect of the place was akin to what it was a month ago. As will probably prove the case for some time yet, large crowds of men gathered in front of the packing-houses early in the morning and made application for work. Some of them got what they were in seek of; the vast majority did not; yet all made their departure quietly, and without any expression of ill-will towards their late employers, who, while still somewhat "down on" the officers of the strike, feel that the strikers in general were more sinned against than sinning.

mind.

The peace of the packer is disturbed now solely by the consideration of the puzzling problem of just how far the Union men, who are signing away their allegiance to the body, mean what they are doing. Their demeanor while working in the packing-house very frequently gives rise to the suspicion that they signed the articles of agreement

WITHOUT ANY INTENTION

of abiding by them, and several of them who

them to indulge in gory conversations for the special benefit of the non-Union man who happens to be neurest at hand. No open threat is made, but the insinuations as to the terrible things they intend to do to the unfortunate are kept up incessantly, until, as was several times the case yesterday the terrified fellow lost his nerve and repaired to the office to give up work. The bosses, however, are "up" to all these tricks, and in every case where they are found out the offenders are immediately discharged, and their names added to the dreaded black-list. The object of the Union men who indulge in these practices is of course to make places for their friends by frightening off their enemies, but as yet they-have met with very little success.

The packers are doing all they can to provide the returning Union men with work. About 50 of them secured places in various packinghouses yesterday, and in the course of a few days others will also find employment. Their presence in the different houses has already produced a marked improvement in the working of the various departments of each, the old-time lightning rush superseding the slow gait which the inexperienced hands, despite ample instruction and three weeks' practice, could not shake off.

The state of the property of the state of the part of

Complete Collapse of the Strike at the

Clamors for an Investigation

The trouble which occurred at the Stock-Yards and on Halsted street Tuesday turns out to have seen the flicker of the Union flame immediately

the St. Louis, Kansa & Arizona Raliroad held at this point to-day, the following officers were elected: I. H. H. Clark, President; A. A. Talmage, Vice-President; C. G. Warner, Secretary: O. L. Garrison, Treesurer.

ITEMS.

Mr. C. B. Peck, General Manager of the Northwestern Grand Trunk, was presented lately by the officials of the Grand Trunk Raliway with a magnificent private railroad coach as a token of their regard and esteem, for which he feels very grateful.

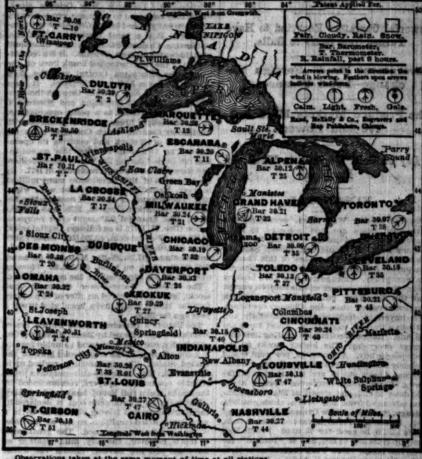
Mr. William Keyser, Second Vice-President of the healthware a feel of the Baltimore a Ohio Raliroad, is in the city for the purpose of perfecting a new lease with the Illinois Central for using its track into the city, Mr. Keyser says that the passenger depot of his Company will remain in the Exposition Building for the present, but will be removed as soon as the Illinois Central has a new depot.

The Illinois Central Raliroad offers special inducements to those who want to visit the festivities during Carnival time at New Orleans. The fare—Chicago to New Orleans and refurn—will be \$33. Sale of tekets to commence Sunday, Feb. 1, and will centime until the departure of the train leaving Chicago at 9 a.m. Feb. 1, Tickets will be good to leave New Orleans up to and including issurday, Feb. 2.

An effort is about to be made to secure the cooperation of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway Gompany in a scheme called the "Lumber Line," which will endeavor to supply the prairie regions of the Northwest with lumber from \$5. Croix and Western Wisconstn. The \$5. Paul Company are said to be anxious to have direct communication with the lumber mills at Stillwater, Ean Claire, and other points in that section, so that the country tributary to the lowest possible rates. The hope is expressed that the involved the lowest possible rates. The hope is expressed that the involved the lowest possible rates. The hope is expressed that the involved that the invo

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER MAP.

ns Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M Washington Mean Time, Jan. 14, 1880.



OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—For Tennesseo Ohio Valley, and Lower Lake region, southerly winds, shifting to cooler north and west, of weather, with occasional light rain, followed by clear weather and rising barometer.

though the Committee of the Corn Exchange is in favor of the system, yet it condemns tanding is opposed on the grounds of impeding navigation. The report was unanimously adopted, after which the election of officers took place, resulting in the return of the former President and officers.

The second dinner of the Political Economy Club was held last evening at the Windsor Hotel. W. H. C. Kerr, who was elected Chairman, announced that the sublect for discussion would announced that the subject for discussion would be "Legislative Union." He went on to show the advantages of the system, and was in favor of it upon all scores. Mr. Trenholm supported legis-lative union, and held that some change was WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

SVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.-The Savings

DIPHTHERIA AT DEADWOOD.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 14.—A disease similar to diphtheria is causing from four to six deaths per day in this city and immediate vicinity. Adults as well as children are stricken, and the cold weather is likely to increase the mortality.

Facts Are Stubbern Things!

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, MessGENTLEMEN: Our sales in Burnett's Standard
Flavoring Extracts are rapidly increasing among
good grocerymen in this city and throughout
the Northwest, a sure indication that the people
are demanding honest, wholesoine goods.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER,
CRICAGO, Sept. 18, 1879. Wholesale Grocers.

ward makew Lights, but he REVOLUTION IN LIGHTING Coal Gas Light and Kerosene Lamps Petroleum Gas Light and the Pneumatic Light

Can be had on application. Companies equipped with these lights can soon and forever control the satisfiabusiness of any locality. No better opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital can be found in any market. The closest investigation by the best experts is invited.

116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Ask Your Grocer For It! NEW YORK DEPOT, 356 GREENWICH-ST. PRANKLIN MAC YEAGH, CHICAGO.

W. B. TAYLOR & CO., CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—Henry Burgund, a man of considerable means, formerly in the class-staining business, committed suicide at Accounts and correspondence invited.



SKIN DISEASES 25 CM. & CAKE. SKIN DISEASES

A Beautifier of the Complexion.

It renders the Outiole Realthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expansive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to recet to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.

It is a desirable DISINFEUTANT of CLOTH. ING or RED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious and Greeze which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

As an adjunct of the TOILLY it is far more desirable than any coemetics.

TAR. FREEELES, PIEPLES, and BATCHES SOLPHUR SOAP; yield to fits influence; and it is the very best and will on design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.

C.R. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.T. Is endorsed by the Medical Insternity.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 30 Canta.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, as Centa.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Busions, &c., 25 Cents.

GLENN'S

### FINANCE AND TRADE

Wall Street Stocks Active and

Powerful Operators Reported to Have Turned from Bears to Bulls.

vernment Bonds-Foreign Exchange-Local Finances.

ive and Lower.

The Produce Markets More Act-

A Day of Great Weakness in Wheat and

FINANCIAL.

al leading Wall street operators who een hears are now reported to have d their spots, and to be hunting for lambs wrole. Jay Gould and Russell Sage are at conspicuous instances of this change, blie disposition to buy stocks is increas-ceptibly. Chicago and New York brokers opie buy. A rise of 10 per cent would raid 25 per cent to the volume of transchesp stocks are still the special fatere Haute preferred opened at 22, on to 61%, and closed at 70%. The comvanced from 25% to 31%, closing at 25%. St. Louis & New Orleans sold finally at louston & Texas advanced from 64 to 65, aid to be good for 75 to 30. Pacific Mail p from 35% to 42%, and is "booked" for the second New York Central made %, to Michigan Central %, to 90%; Lake Shore 1014; St. Paul preferred %, to 105%; Illicentral 1, to 105%; Union Pacific 2%, to Erie %, to 44%; Ohio & Mississippi %, to Iron Mountain %, to 54%; St. Joe %, to Celaware & Hudson 1%, to 77; Lackawanna 87%; Jersey Central 1%, to 85%; Canada ern 1, to 73%; Minneapolis %, to Reading %, to 70%; San Francisco o 48; the preferred 1, to 54; Pacific %, to 42%; Louisville & Nashville 1%, to Alton & Terre Haute 4%, to 29%; the pre-i 10%, to 70%. St. Paul & Sioux City opened 1, and closed at 30%; the preferred opened closed at 78; Ohio & Mississippi preferred at all day; Chesapeake & Ohio opened at and sold down to 25; the preferred made 84%.

ceatest weakness was in Western Union, out 1½, to 101½, and Atlantic & Pacific ph, which declined 1½, to 41½. The other were Northwest proferred %, to 107½; derred %, to 71½; C., C. & I. C. ½, to 22½;

preferred %, to 11%; C., C. & I. C. %, to 22%; pe preferred %, to 45%; Kansas & Texas %, is Wabash %, to 45%; the preferred %, to and Lake Eric & Western %, to 30%.

second & opened at 89%, advanced %, del to 85%, and closed at 88%, advanced %, del to 85%, and closed at 88%, advanced %, del to 85%, and closed at 88%, advanced %, del to 85%, and closed at 88%, advanced %, del to 85%, and closed at 88%.

The early dealings characterized by great buoyancy, but d the close there was some reaction from ghest point under realizations. The Kansas ans, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Mobile & Ohio led in point of activity, and advanced by under brisk purchases. Texas Pacific les rose 5% per cent, to 78; C., C. & I. C. in 2, to 39%; and International Second Purge Committee receipts 4, to 48. Eric conted seconds fell, off from 88 to 87%, and to 88%. The New Jersey Central, North-

and 104% asked. In Chicago they were 1 104%. The 4%s were 107% and 107%, 10% and 108%, and the 6s of 1881 104%

reign exchange was unsettled. The posted for sterling opened at 483% for sixty days

rates for sterling opened at 483% for sixty days and 426 for demand, but declined to 483 and 384%. New York actual were 482% and 384%. In Chicago they were 482%. Sterling grain bills declined from 451% to 480%. French posted rates were 421% and 517%. Documentary bills on Paris were 525,6524%, on Antwerp 525%, and on Havre 525. German bankers' marks were 53 and 95%, and commercial were 94%.

Some of the Chicago bankers thought they saw signs of a change in the movement of the currency, and a prospect that shipments to the country would soon exceed receipts. New York exchange remained firm between banks at 75c per 51,000 premium. Loans were in moderate demand. Bank rates were 728 per cent, and street rates 627 per cent. Bank clearings were 53,00,000.

Chicago City 7s of 1885 sold at 116, the highest price they have reached. Chicago 7s of 1884 were sold at 107%. There is a strong local demand for railroad bonds. Chicago is now a larger purchaser of this kind of securities than any point west of New York.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 100 shares Leviathan at 33%; 600 shares Silver Cliff at 45: 1,000 shares at 50; 100 shares Leviathan at 33%; 200 shares Silver Cliff at 45 seller 10, 100 at 200; 200 shares Silver Cliff at 45 seller 10, 100 at 270; 200 shares Silver Cliff at 45 seller 10, 100 at 270; and 1,000 at 529%. The following quotations were made:

in United States 2800, 1879, 1878, noe Sept 1 ... 2,378,389 2,825,107 2,664,361 sorts eince Sept 1 ... 1,779,156 1,562,926 1,382,560 inited States ports. 197,791 507,491 507, 2,073,007 2,004,007 2,419,100 middling uplands in 19 13-16c 195c 1195c

| 150 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158

islation to facilitate the expansion of the banknote issues, which we can hardly anticipate,
these American demands for currency must
continue to have a great and predominant infuence on the London money market.

Operators in New York who have been surprised by the heavy orders from Chicago to buy
Chicago. St. Louis & New Orleans stock,
which they supposed to be some cross-country
road, are enlightened by the Graphicas to its importance. It is a most important trunk line,
connecting Chicago. St. Louis, and Cincinnati
with tidewater at New Orleans. It is a consolidation of the two principal trunk lines of the
South,—the Mississippi Central and the New
Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern. It runs
from the City of New Orleans through the centres of the States of Louisians and Mississippi,
a distance of 519 miles, to a point opposit Cairo
on the Mississippi River, where it connects with
the Illinois Central, which Company owns the
major part of its stock and controls its operations. The two roads forming this consolidation ran behind during the War of the Rebellion,
and were sold out under foreclosure many millions
in stock, bonds, and floating debt were wiped
out. The amount of debit of construction before reorganization (June 20, 1875) was \$22.58.

507.07, The financial statement after reorganization (Dec. 31, 1877) is as follows: Capital stock,
\$5,779,825. Funded debt, \$8,728,500. Other liabiltiles, \$258,000.29. Total stock, bonds, and debt
outstanding, \$17,767,825.23. Materials on hand,
\$147,011.96. Cash on hand, \$30,582.30. Showing
over \$15,000,000 wiped out on the reorganization.
The Boston Water-Power Company dand
stock), last week received an offer of \$5 a square
foot for land it would have been glad to sell a
year ago for \$1,30.

The Banker's Directory of the United States

foot for land it would have been glad to sell a year ago for \$1.50.

The Banker's Directory of the United States and Canada, just issued by Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, contains a new and valuable feature in a compilation of the commercial laws of the United States. This is carefully revised up to Jan. 1, 1880. The Directory also contains a list of reliable commercial lawyers, recommended by the banks, and a full list of banks and bankers. The market for anthracite coal is declared by the Engineering and Mining Journal to be in a very demoralized condition, so far as the tidewater markets are concerned. The great cause of this is, however, the very mild weather we have had and are having. Should the winter continue as it has been there would be a difference of several million tons in the consumption. If the companies can find stocking ground for

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of;
COOK COUNTY 7s.
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washing-on-st. WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON, Wall-st., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS, pecial facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COOK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS. An equally good security, hearing higher rate of interest. CHARLES HENBOTIN,

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. STOCKS. Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. TRASK & PRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Boughi and Sold on Commis-sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Governments are generally steady. The new 4s were a shade higher. Bar silver, 1134.

Railroad bonds active and strong. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes advanced to ber cent, to 434, and closed at 48. Chesapeake & Ohio, class B, rose to 69; Kansas Pactic incomes, No. 18, to 76%; and Wabash seconds 1015.

State spcurities dull, except Virginia preferred, which, on a active inquiry, rose 2% per cent.

The steck market was in the main budyant on a large volume of business. At intervals during the day there were alight reactions caused by realization, but the highest quotations of the day were generally made toward the close. Prices advanced I to 10% per cent, Alton & Terre Haute leading the upward movement. Union Pacific, Canada Southern, Illinois Central, Eric, Pacific Mail, and the coal stocks were also conspicuous in the advance. The telegraph shares were irregular, and declined 1% per cent for the day. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis also fell off 1½, closing at 12%. Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred closed at 17%. Arizona Mining declined to 18, at which price it was taken by inside parties, closing at 12%. Lake Shore was firm on the ratification of the traffic agreement with the Wabash. The sharp rise in Alton & Terre Haute shares was due to reports of new litigation to benefit the Company, and of a movement among the stockholders in obtain a movement among the stockholders in obtain a move satisfactory and an analysis of the company and a movement among the stockholders in obtain a move satisfactory and an analysis of the Company and a movement among the stockholders in the state of the company of increased earnings of the Company of increased earnings of the Company of increased earnings of the Company are at the bottom of the movement. Pacific Mail was active and sold up to 41,864. The increased earnings and prosperous future. They say that it is expected by June next the entire debt of the Facific Mail of the pacific Mail was active and sold up to 41,864. The increased

litinois Central. . B. & Q. . Chicago & Alton. & A., pfd.... 

FORMIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5 p. st.—Consols, 97 13–18.

American securities—New Ss. 105%; 4%s. 110%; 4s. 107; Pennsylvanis
Central, 52%; Erie, 64%; seconds, 91%; Reading 354.
The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of E-gland on balance to-day was 250,000.
PARIS, Jan. 14.—Bentes, \$11 65c. MINING STOCKS.

ns at the Stock Board

Bosron, Mass., Jan. 14.—The following are the Calumet and Hecla... 235 Pewable Copper Falls...... 6 Quincy...

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 14: ourth av, 97 4-10 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x91 ft, dated Jan. 12 (John Johnson to Albert utterfield st. 65 ft n of Twenty-ninth, w f. 25x 100 ft, dated Jan 12 (John Johnson to Albert NOTE, dated Jan II (John Johnson to Albert Johnson).

Thirty-seventh st, n e cor of Vernon av. s.f. (4x116 ft (and other property), dated July 8, 1873 (Thomas H. Trine to Mary Hayner).

Seymour av, 120 ft n of Thompson st. s.f. 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 14 (C. E. Jorgenson to F. W. Lavin).

Halsted st. 256 s of Centre, w.f. 32x131 ft, dated Jan. 10 (William Tempel to August Wettel).

Leavitt st. 84 ft n of Polk, s.f. 255x128 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Wilder M. Bush to Josephine Coulter)

Leavitt st, adjoining the show, s.f. 255x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Wilder M. Bush to Mary K. Perkey). dated Jan. 7 (Wilder M. Bush to Mary R. Perkey).

Butterfield st. 25 ft n of Nineteenth, w I. 25x57 ft. dated Dec. 4, 1875 (Newton Harrington to Mary Haley).

Mest Adams st, 145 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 21x 125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (J. W. Vaughan to G. G. Willard) SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE, Ward st, bet Thirty-ninth and Fortleth, e f. 73 x120 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1879 (W. S. Hall to J. C. Cornell st, 160 ft sof Chestaut, e f, 160 ft to rail-road, dated Jan. 13 (Jane M. Bingham to F. J. Whitner). Cottage Grove av, 119 ft n of Forty-fourth, e f, 119235 ft, dated Jan. 9 (J. H. Trumbul) to George Trumbul)

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

not ment any Ac-	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
might what so to a s	1880.	1879.	1880.	#K79.
lour, brls	13,616		12,191	9,51
Vheat, bu	47,510	149.500	25,827	44,00
orn, bu	118,729 23,404	172,716 38,792	18,067	45,40 37,4
re, bu	727	8,839	1.984	of
arley, bu	10,622	17,371	8,100	9,15
rass-seed, Ibs	80,470	43,790	124,140	42.00
ax-seed, lbs	23,899	43,290	21,000	47,75
room-corn, lbs	40,000	43,740	12,506	34,1
red meats, lbs	400,100	1,228,680	1,027,862	2,702,0
ef, bris			12	1
rk, bris		Philippic (1	611	2001
rd, lbs	156,790	218,975	79,130	642,00
low, lbs	180,020	74,395	167,700	116,70
ter, lbs	110,550	130,150	122,564	119.18
e hogs, No	26,736	50.806	1.010	1,77
ttle, No	7,439	8.843	1,197	95
eep. No	1.886	914	733	1.0 H 3
des, lbs ghwines, bris	452,266	193,117	108,400	100,86
ghwines, bris	100	*******	50	******
ool, lbs	86,890	23,267 1,065	110,805	9,07
al, tons	11.826	5,793	4.368	1.05
Av. tons.	110	186	30	*****
mber, m ft	467	271	987	1,97
ingles, No	160	320	240	******
lt, bris	1,407	1,248	2,411	1,88
ultry, hs	17,175	67,288	210 65	22,80
eese, bxs	848	1.641	623	59
en apples, bris.	1.138	723	61	95 750
us, bu	799	902	164	208016

The following grain was inspected into this city yesterday morning: 6 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 5 cars mixed, 51 cars No. 2 spring, 40 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (18 wheat); 126 cars No. 2 corn, 36 cars high-mixed, 55 cars new mixed, 13 cars no grade (280 corn); 4 cars white oats, 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 3 cars rejected (10 cars); 2 cars No. 2 re; 5 cars No. 3 barley.

| Shingles, m. | 190,057 | 164,485 | 1.45,10 | 46,651 | 46,655 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1.45,10 | 1 E. L. Coyne

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 hs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 60c on meats and lard, and 55c on grain at the scaboard, referred to yesterday as being made at prices which are apparently in-consistent with the maintenance of the above schedule, are of grain offered on track here schedule, are of grain offered on track here below store prices.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Week ending Week ending Jan. 18, 1890.

Plour, sneks. 120,000a 125,000 180,000a 180,000 180,000a 180,000 Wheat, grs. 190,000a 185,000 26,000a 30,000 180,000a 185,000 Corn, qrs. .... 105,000a 180,000 180,000a 180,000 180,000a 180,000 180,000a 180,000 180,000a 180,000 180,000a 18

The following shows the receipts and ship-ments of wheat at points named yesterday:

whisky, 1,688 brls. whisky, 1,688 bris.

Exports—for 24 hours—Flour 15,000 bris; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.

The following is extracted from a Liverpool letter to a prominent firm in this city:

Some spasmodic advances have taken place in response to the general impression here that we must be dearer, but utiliers are not moved from their writing attitude, and have bought quite moderately during attitude, and have bought quite moderately during the month. Those who are interested in wheat think they must now come in largely, but there are not wanting circumstances which may still prevent the advance which advices from your country might ap-

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and quite weak till near noon, when they steadled, but without much im-provement in prices. Hogs were quoted easier, and the weakness in wheat influenced pork and lard, but

ers there are satisfied to pay pressit prices, deciming them justified by the undoubted shortness of the hog crop in the West.

MESS PORK—Declined 2246220 per brl, reacted 10c, and closed on Change 15c below the latest prices of Theesday, at \$12.194612, 15 for spot or seller January, \$12.504, 12.75, for February, and \$13.62.5618, 16 for March. Sales were reported of 75 brls at \$13.175, 60 brls (old) at \$11.75, 25, 350 brls seller February at \$13.175, 60 brls (old) at \$11.75, 25, 350 brls seller February at \$13.175, 60 brls (old) at \$11.75, 25, 350 brls seller February, and \$1.505, 50 brls (old) at \$11.75, 25, 350 brls seller February at \$7.556, 50 for seller the month, \$7.556, 50 for \$150 brls, \$10.00 brls, \$10

| Short | Shoul | L.& S. | Short | rise. | ders. | clears. | Clear 

65466546 on track. Total, 8,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOOK CALL.

Wheat was fairly active. Sales 310,000 bu at \$1.25465.

2554 for January, 41.2541.254 for February, 81.25465.

2575 for March \$1.30 for May, and 9546 for the year.

Corn—45.000 bunat 405464656 for May and 4656 for July.

Outs—15.000 bu at 3556 for June and 3556 for May.

Mess pork—35.000 bels at \$13.35613.40 for March and \$12.254613.35 for February.

Short ribs—350,000 be at \$65.254670 for March and \$16.2556 for February. AFTERNOON BOARD. After regular hours wheat sold at \$1.254@1.254 for February, closing at \$1.254. Seller March sold at \$1.254. February, closing at \$1.254. Seller March sold seller March. It was reported at \$18.254. Seller March. It was reported late that the nervousness of wheat in the afternoon was partly due to the failure of a firm that had been trading to some extent. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was steady under fair inquiry from

e small buyers: BUTTER—This market had no specially new features. Trade is reasonably active on local and shipping account (there is a fair Eastern and Southern demand), and prices remain firm as given below: BAGGING—There were rade is fair and prices were CHEESE-

COAL-Prices range as before, but the continues mild weather has a tendency to soften the views of dealers, and in a quiet way the quoted prices are be-ing cut. We make no change in our list: nore & Ohio. 

ream jartar, pure, B. times to quote:

No. I whitestab, 9 ½-bri.

Trout, 4-bri.

Mackerel—Rivas shore, ½-bri.

Mackerel—Extra shore, ½-bri.

Mackerel—No. I shore, ½-bri.

Mackerel—No. I shore, ½-bri.

Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-bri.

Mackerel—No. I bay, kits.

Mackerel—Large family, new, ½-bri.

Mackerel—Large family, new, ½-bri.

Mackerel—Family, kits.

Codfish—Bank.

Codfish—Bank.

Codfish—Bank.

Codfish—Bank.

Herring—Labrador, split, bris.

Herring—Labrador, split, bris.

Herring—Hulifax, split, bris.

Herring—Hulifax, split, bris.

Herring—Hulifax, split, bris.

Herring—Scaled, ½-bris.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was trade, out the market maintains firm tone. Rabina, curamis, and eistong.

We now quote:

Dates.

Pigs. layers. 3 4.00 6 4.25
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18 6 15 1746 774 946 10 236 6240 270 6220 5546 854 250 6200 1956 7 1956 20 Citron DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated Apples, Eastern Apples, Southern Peaches, unpared, halves.

Raspberries Blackberries Pitted cherries NUTS. . 11 @ 12 . 1934@ 20 . 13 @ 1334 . 9 @ 10 . 11 @ 1134 ocal request, Filberts. Almonds, Tarragona... Naples walnuts.... GREEN FRUITS-Were in

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderat and steady:
Apples, P brl, in lots.
Cranberries, P brl
Lemons, W box.
Valencia oranges, P case.
GHOCERIES—A fair demand exist ment being much better than could respected. Prices remain firm for sugars and spices, and easy for sirups and quote:

BECS. 22.50@3.00 7.00@8.00 3.50@5.00 8.00@8.50 ed, the move-sonably be ex-coffees, rice, molasses. We and spices, and easy for simple quote:

Carolina
Louisiana
Rangoon
COFFEE
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, good
Rio, fair
Rio, common
Rio, common
Rio, roasting
SUGARS Patent cut-loaf.

Patent cut-loaf.

Gramulated.

Framulated.

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A Mandard.

Exten C.

C No. 1.

Yellow.

New Orleans fair to fully fair, inde.

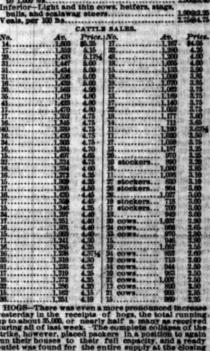
New Orleans prime to choice, do.

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar. Choice corn or sugar.
Prime corn or sugar.
Pair to good corn or sugar.
Blackstrap.
Choice New Orleans molasses, new
Prime do.
Pair do.
Common do.
SPICES.

Acts, rough and the state of th

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO



2. 1.26 4.29 If cows 1.07 2.00

2. 1.26 4.29 If cows 80 1.20

15. 1.27 4.15 If cows 80 2.25

36. 1.23 4.19 If cows 80 2.25

HOGS—There was even a more pronounced increase yesterday in the receipts of hogs, the total running up to about \$5,000, or nearly half a many as received during all of last week. The complete collapse of the strike, however, placed packers in a position to again run their bouses to their full especity, and a ready outlet was found for the entire supply at the closing prices of the day before. The quality of the offerings showed a further improvement. The percentage of choice heavy hogs was larger than on any previous day within the past two weeks, droves averaging from 30 to 330 hs being frequently met with. Packers bought freely, and for heavy and medium grades the market was furn but light weights were to a certain extent neglected, and were weak. Sales were at \$5.00 4.40 for skips; at \$4.304.40 for poor to best light; and at \$4.004.00 for common to extra heavy. The bulk of the sales were at \$4.504.70. The market closed steady.

bought freely, and for heavy and medium grades the market was firm, but light-weights were to a corrian extent neglected, and were weak. Sales were at \$5.50 (4.0) for skips; at \$4.50 (4.0) for common to extra heavy. The bulk of the sales were at \$4.50 (4.0) The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ap. Price. No. Ap. Price.

17. 357 \$4.50 (5.5 3.0) \$4.70 34. 328 \$4.55 (5.0) \$4.50 (4.5 3.

No. At. Price, No. Ap. Price, No. An. Price, No. At. Price, No. Ap. Price, No. An. Price, No. At. Price, No. At

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—CATILE Active; supply better; choice to fancy shipping steers. \$5.1025.26; good to prime. \$4.0025.00; sows and heifers. \$5.5025.25; feeders. \$5.5025.25; corn-fed Texans. \$5.2025.25; feeders. \$5.5025.25; supply better; light muttons, range \$1.2526.00; heavy, \$4.0024.75; export sheep wanted; bring \$5.0025.25; receipts. \$1.200; shipments, none. wanted: bring \$5.0005.5; receipts. 3.20; shipments, none.

HOOS—Fairly active; light shipping, \$4.0004.50; receipts, 12.00 head; shipments, 1.100 head.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. Jan. 14.—CATTRE—Receipts today, 533 head of through and 551 of yard stock; total for two days, 533 through and 1.115 focal; supply only fair, and sold out at an advance of an average of \$60 through and 1.116 focal; supply only fair, and sold out at an advance of an average of \$60 through and 1.116 focal; supply only fair, and sold out at an advance of san average of \$60 through and \$60

days, 7,100; selling as B.DESA.50 for fair to best.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; market easier; offerings mainly poor to medium; fair to medium, X.DESA.50; good butpers, \$4,006.40; good butchers' steen, \$2,006.40; cown and heifers, \$1,006.40; seventeen cars unsold.

SEMREFAND LANGE. Receipts, 2,200; market steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,20; market fairly active and a shade higher; good to extra Yorkers, \$1,006.50; heavy and medium, \$1,006.50; fair ends, \$2,40. All sold.

ANNAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANNAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANNAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports cattle receipts 401; shipments, 355weak; native shippers, ELSod.40; native stockers and feeders. ELSod.50; native cows. ELDod.50; Colorados, ELSod.50; Texas, ELSod.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,459; shipments, 350; weaker; choice heavy, 41,1564.30; highs shipping and mixed packing, ELSOM.10. packing, \$1.004.]6. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jab. 14.—Hoos—Quiet; common, \$1.000
4.30; light, \$4.5064.50; packing, \$1.5064.50; butchers, \$1.0064.50; receipts, 1.001; shipments, 1.005.

INDIANAPOLIS.

BY TELEGRAPH. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOLEDO.

KANSAS CITY.

PEORIA.

DETROIT.

OSWEGO.

BUFFALO.

INDIANAPO

in al. 184 bid, adva d at \$1.184 bid for y at \$1.184 bid for y at the day of the property at the day of the property at the day of the property follows: DRY GOOD

WISCONSIN LO BALTIMORE.

at Siecke.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice, BhO; Penyrmi, St. M. St.

PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Firm at III.

FLOUR—Weaker; family, 8.1008.15; fancy, 8.2.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower at \$1.001.31.

PROVISION—Fork firm at \$13.2563.53.

Lawrence and firm at \$1.007.52.

GRAIN—White Adve and firm at \$1.001.52.

WHEREY—Active and firm at \$1.00.

BITTER—Quiet and unchanged: Western house.

SASSE; choice Cantral Onlo, \$8.201.

LINARED OIL—Steady at 756.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

Br. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Basier.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 3 red. \$1.204 bit

11.20 January; \$1.204.1204 Pebruary; \$1.504

March; No. 3 do, \$1.22. Corn lower; \$2.504

March; Nylor Struck, Red Corn lower; \$2.504

March Struck, Red Corn lower; \$2.504

March Lower, Red Coll at \$2.504

Mar

NEW YORK.

at 51.5; very quiet.

ness shows less snimation; raises shows less snimation; raises prom 1623s. Through freight within a range of 5650s.

Eviter the steamers.

Through freights 43 a range of 5420 a. a range of 5

attice and lower; receipts, 2 \$1.30e1.57; No. 5 do. \$1.30e1 ingraded red \$1.45e1.45; Rame \$6, \$1.58e1.59; Ingraded with \$0.1 do (sales 15.000 bu), \$1.45e1 but, \$1.69e1.59; March (mis May (males \$5,000 bu), \$1.50e1 but, \$1.69e5.50; March (mis May (males \$5,000 bu), as \$1.30e1 per, \$10e. Corn quiet; receipts \$10e; \$1.69e5.50; March (mis \$1.50e5.50; March

o Grande light, midde, and bear

Quiet and weak; mess pork, \$14.00, ose shoulders, \$6; clear-rib sides, \$16,4675c. Hacon—Shoulders, \$6; clear-lanes, [04:68]c. Lard, \$16c.

By: prime to choice Western packet,

d lower; 14616c.

, Pa., Jan, 14.—FLOUR—Greatly de-nextras, 85.2565.50; Minnesota extra 16.375; good, 86.254; Ohio and Indi-de 8.00; St. Louis Fancy, 87.50; Min-cess, 83.00. Rye flour neglected at

cess, 83.00. Rye flour neglected at quiet; rejected, 81.25; No. 2 red, in No. 2 red, i

V ORLEANS.
Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and week;
5; XX, 83.5685.75; XXX, 83.758430;
61395.
uiet at 55625c. Onto—Market dulls

guiet but steady at \$12.501.54. Me: kez 546. Bulk meats quiet.
27a, loose, 446; packed, 646; clear
27a-cured, dull; canvasad a Bo.
et dul; Western rectified interp.
fee dull; Rio carross, ordinary to
sugar in good demand at full prices,
me to choice, 756 756; galler, 200
classes—Common. Meetic fair, 200
classes—Common. Meetic fa

CNCINNATI.

Jan. 14.—COTTON—Firm at INA.

; family, 8.1048.25; fancy, 8.20.

tull and lower at \$1.2041.81. Core

Demand light, but holders firm at \$1.2041.85.

tell firm at \$13.2041.85. Lard—Fire at \$1.2041.85.

tell firm at \$13.2041.85.

Lard—Firm at \$1.2041.85.

Lard—Firm at \$1.2041.85.

Lard—Firm at \$1.2041.85.

Lard—Firm at \$1.2041.85.

and firm at \$1.2041.85.

and unchanged; Western Reservations of the standard standa

ST. LOUIS.

4.—FLOUR—Rasier.

Ower; No. 2 red, \$1.804 bid construction of the construc

ILWAUKEE.

HILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

OD. O. Jan. 14.—GHAIN—Wheat easier; ambor a spot and January, 81.30; No. 2 red winter, 81.30; February, 81.31; March. 81.30; Apřil. 7, 81.41; No. 3 red Wabsah. 81.356; Western 185; No. 2 amber Illinois, 81.356; Corn steady; red. 6196; No. 2 spot. 410; May, 4556; redige Oats dull and nominal.

\*\*REED—Prime, 81.30; Wheat savier, No. 2 red winter, January, Wheat savier, No. 2 red winter, January, ent easier; No. 2 red winter, January, ry, 81.36%; March, 81.28; April, 81.40; May. 11715-Whest, 11,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats advanced 3d. Arrive advanced 3d. Arrive who

LOUISVILLE. LIE Ky., Jan. 14.—COTTON—Firmer at 12566 orn-Dull and unchanged.

AIS-Wheat standy at \$1.50. Corn-White, 46c, 45c. Cass quiet but steady; white, 46c; mixed, pre quiet at 79c.

Blandy at \$2.00315.00.

Bulk means a should be a \$2.000.

Bulk means a \$2.000.

KANSAS CITY. as Crry, Mo., Jan. 14. GRAIN-The Price reports wheat receipts at 10,855 but shipments, lower; No. 2, cash, \$1.20; January, \$1.20; No. PEORIA.

wines Steady; sales of 800 bris finished on ermorr. Jan. 18.—GRAIN-Wheat heavy; extra-inal; No. 1 white and January, \$1.32\(\frac{1}{2}\); Febru-B.40\(\frac{1}{2}\); March, \$1.57\(\frac{1}{2}\); April, \$1.40\(\frac{1}{2}\); May, \$1.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); mg No. 1, nominal-exters—Wheat, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); May, \$1.62\(\frac{1}{2}\); IVERSTS—Wheat, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\);

OSWEGO. INDIANAPOLIS.

MANAPOLIS, Jan. H.-GRAIN-Wheat red, H.Dellal. Corn steady at 308304 7 at 2062046. BUFFALO. - Bales, a few pare at 40040% on track.

PETROLEUM. of white, 10 set, 25(c. )

on City, Pa., Jan. 14. Perrolleum Marketopened of dull with \$1,155 and advanced to \$1,15%, declined as closed at \$1,25% bid for old, Shipments, 50,000, versing \$0,000, tensactions, 20,000, 20,000, Jan. 14. Perrolleum Dull; crade, 15% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 75% for challenging the delivary.

New York, Jan. It.—Business continues moderate in all departments of trade. Heavy cassimeres and suppays were sought for by clothlers. Cotton goods in light demand but firm. Shirtings and medium fancy prints in steady request. Bristol fancy prints are opposed at 5a. Dress goods, quiet and steady. Hostery and knit underwear doing well. Foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 14. SPIRITS TURPENTINE

WISCONSIN LOGGING. ess in the Black River Pinerles dered by Mild Weather-The Out

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jun. 16.—Late advices from the Milwarker, Jan. 14.—Late advices from the lisck River (Wisconsin) pineries represent that the logging business has been considerably hindered by the recent mild weather. From the Past Fork to Town 31 the work continues, although under difficulties in some sections. On the East Fork the anow is about all gone, and logs are being "crotched" in; in other words, they are hauled on inud-sleds, constructed something after the style of stone-brane. Release

report the chances for a full supply of logs very promising.

Along the Upper Chippewa and Eau Claire Rivers the roads are said to be in fair condition for hauling, the thars having had the effect to pack the snow solidly. Logring operations are said to be pruressing as favorably and satisfactorily as if there had been no mild weather. Kews from the camps further down stream is not as encouraging. The amount of snow on the ground was much lighter; consequently the roads are not in as good condition. Roads leading from the main streams to the camps in many places are entirely destitute of snow, and the foundations are not as solid as desirable. Last week several days were lost by parties engaged in hauling, because of the bad condition of the roads. Chopping continued as usual, however. Most of the loggers are prepared for a loss of snow. They will resort to processes made use of each winter during three sations now past to move their logs to the banks of the streams. There is not one among them all but expects to be able to fill all contracts. It is thought that the yield will be fully up to the estimates made at the beginning of the zeamon. Gentlemen who have recently visited the

ears, and the roads are filled with large, and the roads are filled with large means.

From the Green Bay and other pineries in the eastern portion of Wisconsin the report comes that a large number of logging camps have been broken up and abandoned. The snow is nearly all gene; yet in some camps the number of men and teams have been increased, so that a snow-large with the taken advantage of when if does

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

apoils left for Grand Haven last night, but was compelled to return on account of heavy weather. She left again to-night.

The boiler of the wrecking tug Leviathan is being raised for the purpose of putting in a new water bottom. The tug is leaking, and must soon be docked for repairs.

The seew Monitor, which figured in the United States District Court the other day in a litigation for having caused the loss of the schooner water is a Music gon twelve years ago, is now assertised to be sold by the United States Marshal on the Ed Inst., to satisfy a libel in favor of Robert Cawell and Amos Breinig for towage amounting to \$57. The seew is in winter quarters at Appleton. Wis.

Maj. Robert reports that \$5,000 will be sufficient to do the necessary dredging at Manistoe in the gring in order to obtain a channel of directive of the necessary dredging at Manistoe in the gring in order to obtain a channel of directive feet of water.

The boiler has been placed in Capt. Hawley's a stant tons, and cost \$2,200.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Total Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

REMORPHEN, Ill., Jan. 14.4-A special meeting the Rational Lincoln Monument Association and this afternoon. Present, ex-Gov. Clear, President; the Hon. O. M. Hatch, Security Be Hon. Milton Hay, Col. D. L. Phillips, the Hon. O. H. Milton Hay, Col. D. L. Phillips, the Hon. J. C. Conkling, and ex-Gov. Palmer. Letter were read from Larkin G. Meade, aunounchis that the plaster-casts of the models for the stillipy group were completed and ready to ead the fourth and the fourth and the fourth and the fourth and the plaster casts of the models for the roundry, and that the fourth and the fo

SOLDIERS' RELINION. Soldiers' Reunion.

Milwauras, Jan. 14.—At the meeting of the sthere Reunion Committee last evening, June 1 was aren upon as the date for beginning the number of the state of the state of the state of the number of the state o

#### THE COURTS.

Contempt of the Probate nometral Court ( and and and

He Is Subsequently Released on Bail on a Writ of Habeas Corpus. Tom Tilley Sues the City for Services as

Conclusion of the Hayden Habeas Corpus—The Child Given to the Mother.

Architect of the City-Hall.

New Suits, Judgments, Divorces, Confessions, Btc.

Ex-Justice of the Peace J. Charles Haines, some time Democratic candidate for a Judgeship in Cook County, and now practicing attorney, was yesterday arrested and lodged in the Cook County Jail under an order from Judge Knickerbocker, of the Probate Court. The facts in the case are as fellows: Charles H. Schulenberg became insane, and Haines was appointed conservator of his sestate, which was of small value. On Feb. 25, 1877, Schulenberg died, and on April a Haines was appointed administrator of his sestate. The law provides for the filing of an account within one year from the time letters are issued. Haines failed to comply with this, and on Nov. 14, 1878, was cited to file his account. On March 25, 1873, he was ordered to file an inventory and appraisement within three days, and to show cause why he should not be removed, etc. He did not respond. May 5 as attachment was issued, and May 18 he complied with the coder, and his account was approved, and he was ordered to file a new bond to accore the balance then in his hands. Dec. 8 he was, after sundry more citations, ordered to distribute such funds, amounting to 2851.20, among the heirs, but this he failed to do. On Tuesday last the distributees came into court and showed the facts. Judge Knickerbocker ordered an attachment to issue, and yesterday Haines was arrested. He argued his own case, and contended that the Court had no right to commit him for contempt in neglecting to pay over the money. Judge Knickerbocker thought differently, and ordered Haines to be committed to have the him he contempt with a cortain order to the South Side. In the psettion for a habeas, he sets out that he is detained without any authority of law on a charge of refusing to comply with a certain order of the Probate Court, which is as follows:

"He he money. Judge Knickerbocker thought of his part of the money. Judge Knickerbocker holding that such an appeal would not like Saines as such administrator, within thirty days after the side of John H. Schulemberg, decased. This days ca

ARCHITECT TILLEY'S SUITS.

Judge Blodgett is engaged in hearing the case of Thomas Tilley, the architect, against the City of Chicago, to recover \$37,500 for acting as the architect of the city in drawing the plans for and supervising the erection of the new Court-House. He was elected such architect by vote of the Common Council in 1875, and prepared two sets of plans under the direction of the Board of Public Works, and also the necessary plans and specifications for excavations and foundations, and, as he claims, actually superintended the making of the excavations. The compensation, by an order of the Common Council passed Aug. 8, 1875, was fixed at \$37,500. The city, after making some progress, ran out of money and was obliged to stop, and when they resumed they did not employ him again. He now alleges he has earned the whole compensation, as he is willing to fulfill his agreement, and sues for the whole \$37,500.

Another suit is pending in the same Court by Tilley against the city and county to recover 3 per cent commission on the cost of erecting the Court-House on the "Eureka" plan which he designed. He claims that plan was accepted in 1875, but that subsequently the city and county authorities refused to carry it out, and imported Egan and adopted new plans. The damages are laid at \$145,000, or 5 per cent on the cost of both buildings.

The suits are brought in the United States Circuit Court. Tilley some time ago having ARCHITECT TILLEY'S SUITS. buildings.

The suits are brought in the United States Circuit Court, Tilley some time ago having moved out of the State, and then bringing the suits in the Federal Courts as a non-resident.

THE HAYDEN HABEAS CORPUS. THE HAYDEN HABEAS CORPUS. The announcement of the fact that Judge Barnum would yesterday decide the habeas corpus case of Rose Hayden vs. Warren J. and Janette W. Durham, to get possession of her 5-year-old boy, Arthur Nelson Hayden, was sufficient to fill the court-room at the time appointed. The decision was expected at 10 o'clock a. m., but the Judge was sick, and it was postponed until 2 p. m. Rose Hayden, the mother, sat in the back part of the court-room, her face covered in her hands, and she did not look up during the whole time occupied by the delivery of the opinion,—over an hour and a half. The little boy sat in Mrs. Durham's lap, unconscious of all the litigation going on about him, and not

during the whole time occupied by the delivery of the opinion,—over an hour and a half. The little boy sat in Mrs. Durham's lap, unconscious of all the litigation going on about him, and not even casting a giance at his mother, who ast a few feet from him.

The Judge stated the facts in the case at great length, and they are briefly as follows: Frederick N. Atwood, a married man, and Rose Hayden came here from Boston in 1878, and for several years lived together as man and wife, and as he festified, then offered to marry Rose, but she refused. She, however, denied that he ever made any such promise or offer. The result of such relation was two children,—Arthur, about whom the present suit is concerned, and Maud, a girl about 2 years old. In the spring of 1378, Atwood, the father, took Arthur to the Chicago Orphan Asylum, representing that the mother was dead, and on the lith of Marca, the child was bound out to W. J. Durham by the officers of the institution. The mother was at the same time compelled by sickness to go to the hospital, and when she left she made unavailing efforts for over a year to find her boy. At last, by some chance, she learned he was at the same time compelled by sickness to go to the child, and respondent's witnesses, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Blake, who could have given her the covered information, made it their business to conceal it, and could not have done it more effectually if they had entered into a conspiracy for that purpose. When Hose finally found her child at Mr. Durham's she seized it, but was arrested and bound over to the Criminal Court on a charge of kidnaphing. Durham then took forcible repossession of the child, but never pushed the procedulance in the Asylum, and he was put in the Asylum also was consenting to it, though she might not have been an actual party. The sims of the ladies who were instrumented in producting the kidnaphing case.

The Judge thought Mr. Durham's was the destination intended for the child, and respondents in the haylum, she begin of the

ceiving the boy, as all events before disposing of him. Nothing less than the consent of the mother unequivocally given would answer the requirements of their charter and by-laws, and they could not have used their sacred trust without it and against her will. The sixth and seventh sections of the act of incorporation of the Asylum most curefully secured a mother's right by providing that, in case of the death, etc., of the father or his abandoning or neglecting to provide for his family, the mother should be deemed the legal guardian and her surrender be a legal surrender. Those provisions chiefly applied to legitimate children, the rights of the mother must not be disregarded, she being the only parent in the case. By the laws of litinois an illegitimate children, the rights of the only parent in the case. By the laws of litinois an illegitimate major might be bound out by his mother during the lifetime of his putative father as well as after his decease. Great caution was demanded by the statute as to the form and contents of the indeptures, and all informal indentures were utterly void as against the apprentice. As an indenture, the document in evidence to Durham was totally void, violating both the charter of the Asylum and the general law. It was a common apprenticeship blank imperfectly filled out, but agreed to give the child nothing at the end of the term, which was twenty-one years, while the law limited the term to sixteen years, and demanded the insertion of a covenant that a certain amount of coothing and money should be given the child at

child nothing at the end of the term, which was twenty-one years, while the law limited the term to sixteen years, and demanded the insertion of a covenant that a certain amount of clothing and money should be given the child at the expiration of a term not exceeding a year.

The status of an illegitimate child at common law was well defined. He was nobody's son, but a child of the people, unable to inherit or transmit property, with no rights but those he might acquire himself. But the putative father had no right or control over a bastard child, while its mother's rights were such as the mother of a legitimate offspring might well have envied. The statutes had gone on enlarging and intensifying the rights of the mothers of illightimate children and also of the children, so that they could inherit and transmit property. The mother of such a child alone could find it out, even during the first ten years, when the putative father was compelled to support it by the law. Formerly it was otherwise, but now the inother's control ould not be interfered with, unless it was judically determined that the mother was not a suitable person to have such control. At present the mother of an illegitimate child and the widowed mother of a capitimate child and the widowed mother of a capitimate child were on substantially the same plane,—the natural guardians, bound to maintain their offspring and entitled to their control. Becoming the mother of an illegitimate child was absonated that the child was absonated to the original disposition, but his testimony could not be credited. He had descrede his first wife, seduced Rose, got an illegal divorce, and, to escape bastardy proceedings, had given Rose a judgment note, and then, when judgment was entered, made an affidavit that the note was given for an illegal consideration of cohabitation between Bose and himself. He had an interest to testify as be did, and his unsupported testimony could not

The Judge said there was no appeal from such an order.

Mr. Durham then made a short statement, saying he had always acted in good faith in the matter, and proposed to stand by the order of the Court.

The Bailiff, Dennis Considine, was then directed to execute the order of the Court and deliver the child to the mother.

He took him from the unresisting arms of Mrs. Durham, who gave him (the boy, not the Bailiff a last kiss, and carried him to the mother. The little fellow stretched out his arms, and Rose grasped him with subdued emotion, and quickly carried him out of the court-room. The spectators were deeply interested in behalf of the mother, and many sanguinary remarks were heard as to what would happen in case any sttempt at rescue, which seemed to be vaguely expected, was made. Many of them followed Rose and her boy down the stairs and into the street and toward the cars, with an indefinit purpose of seeing that she got away safely.

STETTAUERS. The Stettauer case came up again yesterday morning before Judge Loomis, in the County Court, and, as usual, again went over until another day. Charles Stettauer, for whom the Court and the parties in the case have been waiting patiently for some days, failed to turn up, but his attorneys brought on Dr. Erast Charlet case Scientistic capillatic capill

Schmidt, once Socialistic candidate for Mayor, who testified as to the absent partner's present physical condition, which he represented to be most pitiable. His recent troubles and the continual worriment to which he had been subjected had almost broken him up and unfitted him for any physical or mental labor for some time. He was so bad, in fact, that he couldn't read a newspaper without the greatest difficulty. In the Doctor's opinion, it would be fully two weeks before he would be in a condition to get out. The lawyers consulted awhile, and, after a good deal of unprofitable talk, the matter went over until Saturday morning, when another effort will be made to finish the examination of David Stettauer. THE BATCHELDER WILL LITIGA-

THE BATCHELDER WILL LITIGATION.

An unintentional injustice was done in the report made of the bill filed by Emma J. Cox to set aside the will of the late Jonathan H. Batchelder on the ground of urdue influence, etc.

It does not cut Mrs. Cox off entirely, as was stated, but it postpones a division of the estate until 1889, when the youngest daughter becomes of age, during which time the latter is to be supported and educated, and the widow and George F., a crippied son, are to be supported out of the estate.

In April, 1889, the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, of which the widow gets one part, and the three children, including Mrs. Cox, get the remaining two-thirds in equal shares. The defendants, Lucinda and George F. Batcheider, have filed their answer to the bill under oath, in which they deny the charges of insanity and under influence, and claim that the will was the free act of the testator, and that it is just in its provisions toward the complainant, inasmuch as she was educated by her father at a great expense, and that it is wise in not providing for a speedy division of the estate.

The patent case of Hugh Graham vs. C. H. Mc-Cormick and others was on trial yesterday before Judges Drummond and Dyer. This is a bill filed to prevent the infringement of the first and second claims of patent No. 74,342, issued Feb. second claims of patent No. 74,342, issued Feb. II, 1898, to A. B. Graham for an improvement in harvesters, and assigned to complainant. Judge Dyer is sitting here with Judge Drummond, as he has precisely a similar case pending in his district.

The arguments in the Miner-Jackson case were continued all day resterday before Judge Tuley, and were not then concluded. They will be resumed this morning.

R. E. Jenkins was clotted Assignee of Henry Gant, John McKeough of E. F. Putnam, and George W. Woodbury of James H. Keeler. Assignees will be chosen this morning for Ebenezer Edwards and David W. Burry.

DIVORCES.

Sarah Sills filed a bill yesterday for divorce from John Sills on the ground of cruelty.

Emma W. C. Swan asked for a divorce from George W. Swan on the same ground. STATE COURTS.

Daniel Morrissey began a suit yesterday for \$3,000 against Charles Fargo. Field, Leiter & Co. brought suit for \$5,000 against George H. Thompson and Edwin McCrilagainst George H. Thompson and Edwin McCrillis.

John Robertson, Jr., and Silas Robertson, administrators, etc., filed a bill against Edwin and Elizabeth Miller to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,800 on Lot 48, Block 2, in S. W. Rawson's Subdivision of the E. 4 of the S. E. 4 of Sec. 13, 30, 13.

The Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company commenced a suit against Adolph Loeb and Francis Lacker, claiming \$2,500.

Frederick Rose commenced an action in trespass against Joseph Horn, laging damages at \$4,000.

James B. Barbeart, administrator of J. S. Reynolds, deceased, brought suit to recover \$10,000 of David Spencer.

Knowles, Cloyes & Co., began a suit in attachment against Rachael Markus, claiming \$1,197.58.

George S. Poppers began a suit in attachment against Albert Crosby to recover \$19,250.

John Ford began a suit in replevin against John Hoffman to recover wigons and household furniture valued at \$2,500.

The Vessel-Owners Towing Company commenced an action in trespass against James P. Lowe, claiming \$5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Catherine Schmitz, the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Mary Schmitz, and her bond for \$2,000 was approved.

In the estate of John H. Wessling, letters of administration were issued to Wilhelmine Wessling, and her bond for \$2,500 was approved.

In the estate of Edson W. Curis, letters of administration were issued to Charles A. Matthay, and his bond for \$2,000 was approved.

In the estate of Eliza Davis, letters of administration were issued to James F. Davis, and his bond for \$200 was approved.

THE CALL. JUDGE DEMONDOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—950, 870, 8724, 873, 874, 879, 880, 881, 883, 884, 885, 887, 889, 805, 896, 898, 899, 902, 903, 905. No. 888, Tilley vs. City of Chicago, on THE APPELLATE COURT—129, 131, 138, 138, 134.

The APPRILATE COURT—129, 181, 128, 138, 134. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call, 122, 123, 135, 135, 135, 137, 145, 149, 154, 161, 164, 173, 182, 192, 201, 202, No. 250, Pond vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—338, 340 to 345, inclusive. No. 331, Reedy vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 300, Brandt vs. Lill, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 300, Brandt vs. Lill, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—8 and 4. No. 1 on hearing.

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JUDGE BARNUM—8 and 4. No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE GASY—Associate Criminal Court—Nos. 473, 578, 570, 80, 847, 685, 686, 686, 687, 687, 158.

JUDGE GASY—Associate Criminal Court—The toll-road case on trial. No call of the ball calendar.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Insanc cases (six on docket) 9 to 10 a.m. Set case No. 1, 579 at 10 a.m. Condemnation cases at 2 p. m.; calendar Nos. 944, 963, 907, 360, 999, 1,008, and 10,000.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—American Bridge Company vs. C. C. Merrick, \$525.68. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Lewis D. Many vs. Henry Stewart, \$2,483.32, and motion for new trial.—Josephine B. Quinn vs. Henry Dressler; verdict, \$150.

APPELLATE COURT-SECOND DIS-Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 14.—The proceedings of the

Appellate Court, Second District, to-day were as follows: 357. Summer et al. vs. Sisson et al.; leave to substitute administratrix and heirs in place of Austin Sumner, deceased; granted.

425. Bundy, administratrix, etc., vs. Gordon; leave granted plaintiff in error to file replies instances. instanter.

362. Fuller vs. Bates; leave given appelles to file briefs instanter.

433. Higgins, for use, etc., vs. Diggins; motion by appelles for leave to file briefs instanter.

497. Sparrow vs. Waterman et al.; appeal dismissed on short record.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the case of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad vs. Raymond et al., was argued orally by George W. Kretzinger and Attorney-General Edsall, and taken under advisement. This is one of the old capital stock assessment. cases, and is brought against the Collectors of La Salle, Woodford, Peoria, and Tazewell Counties.

License was ordered to issue to the following attorneys, but the Judges will not eigh the licenses till towards the close of the term: Robert W. Sill, N. H. Williamson, Elisha Moore, James A. Parker, Chester M. Dawes, Joseph Kirkland, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Edgar P. Harper, George D. Peters, Herman Pearce, Patrick F. Scunian, Fletcher Carney, James Darlon, Lorne Vredenberg, Hiram R. Whest, Warren Case, Charles E. Robinson, William H. Robinson, M. O'Shaughennesey, A. W. O'Hara, James Wickersham, R. B. Witcher, John H. Moffatt, L. C. Neustadt, F. W. Miller, Charles W. Keyes, Charles Hughes, J. K. Goudy, Joseph A. Gill, W. C. Goforth, Stephen French, Thomas E. Ford, Francis A. Hills, George V. Hale, Adelbert Hamilton, Charles X. Sewards, Albert D. Early, Lewis J. Duncan, George W. Clark, Henry E. Corn.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Lottery Swindle. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune, CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Servite Sisters wish inform the public that they are not connected in any way with the Bazar, etc., ticket or commission business, at No. 129 West Madison street, or elsewhere, now or hereafter projected by Mr. Harris or his friends.

THE SERVITE SISTERS.
M. Frances, O. S.

A Question of Charity and Justice.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Jan., 14.—Ireland is asking for assistance. The query is, should we give it? Does ance. The query is, should we give it? Does not real charity begin at home, and have we not got thousands upon thousands at home that need aid? Should that aid not be supplied first? Look at the poor exodus negroes,—they are a part of our poor; they are as worthy of our aid. See them both at home in their cabins and you will be convinced. Then, should not England

will be convinced. Then, should not England assist first, and when her resources are axhausted it would be our duty to come forward and aid them.

England holds the reins over Ireland. She has concuered her; she will not permit her to govern herself. Ireland has great Houses, once used for her Lords and Commons, but England has deprived her of their use. There is only one House of Lords and Commons to rule over Enland and Ireland, and that is located in London. England has Ireland's destinies in her own hands, and receives from her, in rent alone, it is said, \$5,00,000 per month, and besides other tithes into millions, and therefore should not those people be called on first to shield and care for those poor, down-trodden people?

They call it Ireland, but it is as much England as England as It should be considered a State of England as much as Illinois is of the United States. If Illinois, if Kansas, should become impovershed by grasshoppers, or rain, or drought, yould they send out emissaries to Ireland or to England for aid? Would they not seek it at home? Is not this a parallel case? I think this matter is worthy of reflection and of consideration before Parnell and Dillon come here. It will be right to receive them, welcome them, and listen to what they may have to tell of those subjects of the Queen, and consideration before Parnell and Dillon come here. It will be right to receive them, welcome them, and listen to what they may have to tell of those subjects of the Queen, and consideration of you will prevent a friend or neighbor from going to the Aid Society, the Hospital, or Poor-House, right here at home? You should not only keep in mind the poor unemployed persons here at home, the poor negro who has emigrated, and now needs aid and comfort, but also the deluded men who were drawn by the ringleaders into the Stock-Yards strike, many of whom will not get employment again this winter, and there is a strong probability that we shall be called on to aid them, when all their toubles were brought about by

THE EASTERN INSANE ASYLUM.

Special Dispotes to The Osicago Tribusa.

KANKAKEE, Jan. 14.—The public reception given by Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Dewey at the Eastern Insane Asylum hast night was decidedly the most brilliant event of the beason. About 400 guests were present. The main buildings were illuminated in every part. In the private parlors the guests were present. The main buildings were illuminated in every part. In the private parlors the guests were received and welcomed by Dr. and Mrs. Cullom, and J. H. Clough and wife. A band discoursed music in the second corridor, and the time was past in dancing, cards, and social enloyment. About midnight refreshments were served.

The Beard of Trustees of the Asylum held their regular monthly meeting to-day. Present, William Murphy, Senator William Reddiok, J. H. Clough, H. C. Clarke, and Dr. R. S. Dewey. Estimates amounting to about \$5,000 were allowed, and a number of the Superintendent's appointments confirmed.

Josh Billings' Almanac says: "About this time look out for cold weather." And it should have added: Keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in readiness.

Danger shead signaled by a cough is averted with Hair's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothaghe Drops cure in one minute.

SHERRY COBBLERS

This Pleasing Drink Promises to Be a Luxury in June.

And the Reason Assigned Is the Prospect of a Short Ice Crop.

The Dealers Refusing to Make Contracts-Their Views on the Situation.

The loe-crop this season bids fair to be a short one, although it is a little early yet to predict a famine. There were perhaps \$60,000 tons of ice carried over from last year, which is how in the houses in this city; and there has been cut by all the ice-men in Chicago thus far this winter, say, from 80,000 to 100,000 tons, making an aggregate on hand at the present time of from ter, say, from \$0,000 to 100,000 tons, making an aggregate on hand at the present time of from \$00,000 to 550,000 tons, which will be greatly inadequate to supply the demand during the coming summer, provided we have no more ice-making weather this winter. These estimates are based upon figures given a TRIBUNK reporter yesterday by several ice-dealers, who perhaps might have underestimated their stocks a trifle, but not enough to materially after the conclusions. Mr. C. C. Blake, of Decatur, Ill., who has made the study of the seasons a specialty for a number of years, and reduced his prognostications to a science, so that he has been this form. Blake, of Decatur, Ill., who has made the study of the seasons a specialty for a number of years, and reduced his prognostications to a science, so that he has been able to predict, with an astonishing accuracy, the condition of the weather for several winters past, foretells an unusually mild winter this year. He thinks that we cannot count upon cutting any ice much before the last of February or the 1st of March, and then only thin ice. There is no ice anywhere in the country, even as far north as 300 miles,—as far as the dealers can go to get supplies with any degree of practicability. The streams are all swollen to an unusual capacity, and the ice is all carried off as fast as it can be formed. If this sort of weather continues it is painfully apparent that ice-cream will be a rare luxury next summer.

In order to get at the exact condition of affairs, a TRIBUNE reporter went to several prominent ice-dealers yesterday and obtained their opinions.

Mr. E. A. Shedd, of the firm of E. A. Shedd & opinions.

Mr. E. A. Shedd, of the firm of E. A. Shedd (Co., told the reporter that he was at present refusing all offers to make contracts at any price and should continue to do so until he could see chance to get ice. He said there was

and should continue to do so until he could see a chance to get ice. He said there was no light inches in Green Bay. At Mollenry, where, in the warm winter two years ago, he had cut ten inches at this time of the year, he could not get a pound this year. The Company had cut about 20,000 tons of ice this season,—18,000 tons at Sheffield, Ind., about 1,000 tons at Riverdale, and 1,000 at Hyde Park. The thickness of this ice would range from seven to ten and one-half inches. They commenced cutting on the 3d of December, and cut ten days, quitting Jan. 3.

"About how much ice should you judge there was in the city now?" asked the reporter.

"There is not enough in the ice-houses to fill the storage,—that is, to fill up the storage capacity of the packing-houses and breweries would leave none for private families during the summer."

"This prospect brings you in orders from other sections, does it not?"

"Yes, we are having a good many inquiries from the South, and some even from Ohlo, the section where they would naturally be expected to cut their own ice if anywhere. They are asking us what we will take contracts for, to be filled next summer."

"What is your storage capacity?"

"About 100,000 tons.

"How much did you carry over?"

"About 20,000 tons. Are the prospects fair for an ice famine, do you think?"

"Well, I wouldn't want to say that. It will depend a good deal upon the remainder of the winter, and the number of hogs killed next summer. There is a general wash-out of the rivers and streams all over the country, and they appear to be having about the same weather north that we are having here, and they have not been able to cut any ice south at all."

\*\*MANTER STROMERON.\*\*

MARK S. THOMPSON,

maker 8. THOMPSON,
a member of the Washington ice Company, was
next seen, and was piled with about the same
questions by the reporter? He said the Company carried over about 125,000 tons from last
year. They generally calculated to carry two
years stock anyhow, but that would not amount
to much if none of the other dealers did the
same. They out about 22,000 tons this winter at
Laporte, on the Calumet Lake, and on the Pox
River at Eighn: They commenced the day before Christmas, and out until the 3d inst.
Mr. Thompson said some inquiries were coming

parties in the city. Buyers and sellers were apart. The loe-dealers naturally put up the prices, and consumers appeared to be willing to take their chances for awhile longer rather than to meet the advance. He thought the present prospects indicated a short crop, but the winter was not quite half over, and it was possible that there would yet be an abundance of ice. They had frequently out ice in March. The demand for ice was growing, and there were immense quantities consumed in this city. Said Mr. Thompson, "You can't find a particle of ice within 200 miles of Chicago to-day."

MR. JAMES F. SMITH reported that his firm had carried over about 50,000 tons. They out 3,000 or 4,000 tons upon the Calumet Lake this winter, but they hardly commenced work when they had to quit. This ice was all hauled to the city and delivered. They sold an ice-house full in bulk, about 7,000 or 8,000 tons, to the brewing firms of Conrad Seip and Downer & Bennis last Saturday. Mr. Smith did not appear to think that there would be a surplus of ice this season. He said that when ice was out in March it was ice that had been formed in December or January, and increased in thickness later in the winter. He based his opinions for the future upon the past. In 1874 there was a mild winter in 1878, extremely oold weather in 1876.

There are about six prominent ice firms in Chicago, and the testimony of the above three may be taken as a fair criterion of the sentiment which exists among all.

Rhoumatism for Thirty Years. Mrs. Niger, aged 60 years, Taylorville, Pa., at imes entirely lame; relieved by one bottle of it. Jacobs Oil. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For Janury is a book of 634 pages, containing alphabetical lists of all United States Post-Offices, with county and State, United States and Canadian money-order offices, letter-carrier offices, rates of postage, the latest rulings of the Post-Office Department,—and, in abort, all needed information about postal mategra. It is peculiarly valuable to all business men. Price, in paper, ILU; cloth, ILU. Yearly subscription, ILU. For sale at Post-Offices, and by booksellers and newedealers. Bent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

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Merc. Proprietress of the MAGASINS DU BON MARCHE AT PARIS, begs to inform the clients of the firm that in order to avoid all delay in the execution of their orders, all letters should be addressed to MME VYE ROUCICAUT, proprietress of the MAGASINS DU BON MARCHE AT PARIS, FRANCE.
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CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ital., COLLECTOR'S COMES, Jan. 7, 18th.—Pursuant to the authorisy contained in Sec. 3.08 Rev. Stats U. S., the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on THURSDAY, JANUARY is, 1850.

At 10 o'clock a m., at the north door of the Custom-House, Arcade court, in the City of Chicago, Ill., sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash: One gray mars, one phastion, and one harbess, valued at 50%, the same having been smuggled into the United States in violation of the Customs laws thereof, and become forfelted to the United States.

W. HENRY SMITH.

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HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, Jan 14. Donizetti's Op-LA FIGLIA BEL REGGIERTO. Director of the Music and Conductor, S TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Jan. M. York

SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, GRAND EATI-INEE, Bellini's Opera. LA SONNAMBULA.

Amina. (Her third appearance.)

Saturday Evening, Jan. II.—FAUST. Sunday Evening, Jan. IS.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER" by a line, Jan. IS.—ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER" by a line Principal Artists and the full Orrelestra and Chorus, under Signor Ardist. See Special Advertisement Monday, Jan. IS.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia by Mille, Marie Marimon,
Tuesday, Jan. 2.—ElGOLETTO. PRICES OF ADMISSION: 

HAVERLY'S THEATRE BUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, B

"STABAT MATER Together with a Grand Mis cellaneous CONCERT, i which the Principal Artists will appear supported by the Full Orchestra and Chorus of HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus. Quanto Corpus. Mile. Alwins Valleria and Corpus. Mile. Alwins Valleria. Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Briguoll, and Herr Bebrens. Behrens.
Amen—Chorus Finale. Mile. Alwins Valleris, Mis
A. L. Cary, Signori Brignoil, Galassi, and Chorus.
A short interval.

PART II.

Morcean a la Gavotte—"L'Ingenue" (by desire). Arditi
By the Orchestra. Grand March—"Le Prophete"..... By the Orchestra The following prices will be adopt.
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BANKER'S DAUGHTER! Union-Square Theatre, New York. Farewall Matines Saturday at 2 p. m. Sunday Swening, Jan. 18—DICKIE LINGARD in the veriand Soute.

Monday, and 19—May ADELE BELGARDE. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Nights of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. BANDMANN NARCISSE! Friday Evening—Benent of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Band-mann—Double Rill, Merchant of Venice and Don Casar de Bazan. Next Week-Chas. Reade's Moral Drama, DRINK; Boston Theatre Cast. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

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Under the management of H. J. SARGENT, with Monday, "Twelfth Night," Tuestay, "As You Like It." Wednesday mattined, Farthenia, in "Ingo-mar." Wednesday ovening, "Twelfth Night," Thurs-fay, Hamlet, in "Hamlet," Friday, "Measure For Measure." Saturday matinee, "As You Like It." Sat-urday evening, "Hamlet." Box office now open.

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Master in Chancery, Boom 20, W Clark-st. State of Minota. County of Couk as., Circuit Gours of Cook County, in Chancery: Jorential Terwillinger et al., th. The Great Western Telegraph Company et al. Public position is mereby given that by an order huestofore undered in the above usuate by said Courr the same was reterred to me the undersigned, to take proofs and report to ead Court thereon, as to any and all cisims against and Company in the year A. J. 186.

Sew, therefore, in accordance with said order the undersigned will on January U.A. D. 189, as 10 ofsleek a.m., at his office, from A. J. 186.

Sew, therefore, in accordance with said order the undersigned will on January U.A. D. 180, as 10 ofsleek a.m., at his office, from A. J. 186.

Joint J. H. 186.

J. 186.

J Master in Chaptery of the Circuit Court of Cook

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pamphiet.

A OAED.

To all who are suffering from the error and the control of youth, nervous weakness. I will send a receive you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great discovered by a missionary in founth Americal direction of the REV. To LAN, Station D, New York City.

D. Booge, Sloux City, is at the Si

is L. Davis, Salt Lake City, is a guest at

D. M. Osborn, Auburn, N. Y., is at the

arles H. Sprague, Providence, R. I., is W. C. Miller and George H. Fizer, Leadton, proprietor Michigan Exchange roit, is at the Palmer House.

am M. Sayere, Esq., a leading mer f Goshen, N. Y., is at the Palmer. D. W. Marratta, Superintendent Line, Yankton, D. T., is at the Palmer

R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island & Pacific alirond, and B. B. Mitchell, General Manager due Line, Rochester, N. Y., are at the Grand

rature yesterday, as observed by cian, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE at 8. a. m., 38 deg.; 10 a. m., 35; 13

egran from Detreit announces the of advices from Benton Harbor, just he lake, stating that the Supreme Court ington has denied the claim of Mr. O. nson, of this city, to seventy-seven acres in the heart of the Town of Benton Harthat the jubilant citizens hanged Mr. on in efficy and subsequently cremater. President of the Phoeni

see an the key waters, succeeded in ag the boys. Mr. Shaw was the first to about six feet of, wider, and himself near being drowned, owing to the lade ago to his leep and arms. The lade who narrowly escaped drowning are Clark Durn of No. 50 Hubbard street. Patrick of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of No. 10 North Union street, and Harvey leads of the contracting parties, and many analyse to guilt and the same amount received, and 4,000 standard dollars disbursed.

Collector Harvey received yesterday from Mister and the Same and Thirty-is street. The celline was crowded with the side of the contracting parties, and many analyse to guilt in the same and the natural standard of the contracting parties, and many analyse to guilt in the same of the church and proceeded slowly up the reads to the church and proceeded slowly up the reads in the organist of the church playing appropriate march. The father and mother breaks to be supply attitude in a rich traveling dress. A large mitter of the clargy of the cite were in attendard to the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendard to the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendance. The happy pair left has night for a shore the organism of the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendance and the property of the clargy of the cite were in attendance and the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendance and the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendance and the company of the clargy of the cite were in attendance and the company of the cite were in attendance and the company of the cite was an analysis of the shade of the cite were in attendance and the company of the cite were in attendance and t

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Fire and Water is called or Saturday.

license of R. H. P. Davis, a saloon-

The Board of Inspectors of the House of torrection met in the Mayor's office yesterday corning and approved of the Superintandent's natual report, and reappointed him for another term. His term of office expired the day before he report will be laid before the Council at its ext meeting.

would include four collectors, twelve shut-off men, three meter-men, and the Second-Assist ant Assessor. Some of those to be discharged will be otherwise provided for, which will neces-sitate some changes in other directions, but the most of them will go for good, and nothing in the shape of persuasion or influence can help them,—the fact being that they are utterly in-competent.

#### COUNTY-BUILDING.

The case of William Bennett, one of the "bumboat" men, was yesterday stricken from the docket in Judge Gary's Court. So ends one Among the cases set for trial before Judge Jameson this morning are those of the notoriou Eddie Guerin and Cory Millard, and of Thoma Lord, one of the alleged participants Field, Leiter & Co. silk robbery.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges held a brief session, and audited a few very small bills. To-day the Committee on Towns and Town Accounts go to Lemont to examine into the out-door relief business in that town. Meetings of the Committees on Public Service and Judiciary are set for to-day, but will probably go over. To-morrow a meeting of the Printing and Stationery Committee is appointed.

Stationery Committee is appointed.

Judge Gary is engaged in the Associate Criminal Court in hearing the quit warranto cases against the Elston & Wheeling Gravel-Road Company. This corporation is alleged to have forfeited its charter by neglecting to keep its road in proper condition, and the suit is brought to determine the right of the Company to collect toils. There are 150 witnesses or so, all of the bucolic persuasion, and the trial may last ten days or more. Judge Gary resterday excused the jury panel until Monday.

The McQuaid manslaughter-case came to

facts would not warrant him in asking a conviction, and submitted the case without argument. It was a case which did not justify an indiction.

In the Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Jameson the indictment against William H. Dunton, a Justice of the Peace at Arlington Heights and Moses Hawkes for conspiracy to obtain the indictment of Mrs. Susannah Underbill for larceny was stricken from the docket. Another case against Dunton for barrarry was also stricken off. The evidence in the case of Thomas Mangan, William Toomey, and Shm Woods, Jointly indicted for robbery, was heard by the Court, and the cases stricken from the docket. William Reed, who had been incarcerated on a charge of robbery, was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Collectors of the following towns yesterday planes of Connections of the fasters of the flatters of the flatter bonds and obtained their books: Simon G. Kilne, Evanston, bond \$165, 900; Henry Steege, Maine, \$23,000; James O'Connected their bonds and obtained their bonds and

## FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

RENT-DAY. recusture of A Man who tried to collect.
William D. Babbitt, of No. 618 West Monrottreet, is at present, and has been for a fortight, an immate of the County Jail, being accommodated with a cot in the debtors' depart-ment. He told the story of his troubles to a Tribuna reporter yesterday, and it is as fol-lows: Three years or so ago he rented some premises at No. 78 South Paulina street to payable in monthly installments. They had a difficulty as to who should pay the water-tax, and this culminated in Gault's refusal to pay rent. Then Babbitt nailed on the door of No. 78 a notice to this effecte: "Waiting for Tom Gault's house-rent. Several months past due." Gault tore the notices down and sund Rab. Gault's house-rent. Several months past due."
Gault tore the notices down and sued Babbitt for libel. On the first trial Judge Gary ruled for the detense. Gault appealed and the case was sent back for a rehearing. On the second trial before Judge Jameson a verdiet for \$600 was given in favor of Gault. This Babbitt declined to satisfy and heroically resolved to go to jail before giving up one cent for tribute. He had an idea that he could schedule out under the Poor-Debtor's act, but this has been held not to be allowable, as malice formed the gist of the action. Neither can he get out on a writt of habeas corpus, as he stands committed for contempt. So, as the other side has to pa his board, he has resolved to stay in jall is while. It is probable, however, that he will the effect of a writ of error in the Appe Court, if he can get one.

# AMUSEMENTS.

LINDA.

The performance of "Linda" last evening may almost be set down as a novelty, for proba-bly very few of the present generation of operably very few of the present generation of operagoers are familiar or even acquainted with it, it
has been done so seldom in this city. It has only
been done five times here, and its last performance was many years ago. Its first performance
was during the memorable week in April, 1865,
that inaugurated the Croeby Opera-House, and
it was one of the first operas that made Kellogg
a favorit. The cast at flat time was one which we
can hardly hope ever to see excelled, as it included Kellogg as Linda, Moremsi as Pierotto, Lotti as
Carlo, Bellini as Antonio, Dubreul as the Marnuis, and Susini as the Prefect. Why it ed Kellogg as Landa, Socials as I server, Lotta as Carlo, Bellini as Antonio, Dubreul as the Marquis, and Susini as the Prefect. Why it should have been shelved so long is remarkable; for, notwithstanding the thinness and very uninteresting character of its story, it is, from a contract of the most interest. interesting character of its story, it is, from a musical point of view, one of the most interesting of Donizetti's works, filled with bright, fresh arias that still keep their place on the concert stage, very taking duets, strong and well-constructed finales, and more broadly and harmoniously scored than any other of his works. The performance, therefore, was not only very interesting for the merits of the work itself, but also for the revival of oid associations and the opportunity to hear such melodious music, even if it be a trifle out of date. It is only justice to the chorus and the orchestra, as well as to its excellent leader, to say that this interest was very materially enhanced by their intelligent and if it be a trifle out of date. It is only justice to the chorus and the orchestra, as well as to its excellent leader, to say that this interest was very materially enhanced by their intelligent and enthusiastic work, especially in the finales. Mile. Valleria improves upon acquaintance. Her thoroughly musical style of singing would naturally produce that result, for it is very rare that we have heard so conscientious and legitimate a singer, or one more free from the "tricks of the trade." In this respect she is one of the most satisfactory artists that have ever sung upon our local boards. Whatever she does she does well, because she does not attempt the impossible nor seek to produce effects or astonish an audience with feats of which she is incapable. Her forte lies in smooth, sustained singing, in quietness and modesty of style, and in the expression of feeling, and to these requirements she mainly confines herself, though where the fiorid character of the music demands it she shows herself possessed of a degree of execution that is by no means ordinary. In every phase of the character—in the pathetic adlen to the home, in the passionate scene with the Marquis, in the mad scene, and in the happy finale where reason returns—she acted if not with intense power at least with natural effect and unstudied grace. The "Luce de Quest Anima" is usually considered the taking aria/of the role, and this she sang with elegant finish and fine expression, but it would be almost an injustice to single out one aris when all was done so well. Sig. Galassi was cordially welcomed, and shared the honors with her. He was in fine voice, and sang with all his customary fire and vigor, as well as with that perfect method which characterized his work last season. The part is a small one for an artist of such superb powers, but he made it thoroughly interesting, and in the malediction scene rose to a magnificent burst of dramatic power. Miss Cary was in a happier vein than on Monday evening, and sang and acted the part of Pierotto wi

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPOIRT, Ill., Jan. 14.—Miss Florence Burrell, daughter of Mr. John Burrell, of the firm of Emmert & Burrell, was united in marriage this moming at Il o'clock to Mr. Sylvanus Heermans. Jr., of Morris, Ill. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Dayid Burrell, of Dubuque, uncle of the bride. The happy couple received a lage number of handsome and costly presents. They left for their future home, Morris, this noon.

Special Pispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Chinton, Ill., Jan. 14.—One of the most happy events of the season in Clinton society was the celebration of the wedding nuptials of Mr. Steven W. Hutchin, a prominent young man of this county, and Miss Minnie Merriman, an accomplished young lady of Chinton, and daughter of Mr. H. O. Merriman, a hardware merchant. The presents were both elegant and costly. A fine house and iot, a plano, sold watch and chain, were among the presents.

The Ridredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 190 State street.

LEGISLATION.

The Reagan and Sapp Railroad Bills-Opposition of the Roads.

End of the Work of the Southern Claims Commission—A Typical Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The transportation question is much embarrassed here by the enormous pressure brought to bear on Congress through representatives of the railroads on the floor of the House and in the lobbies. The West noor of the House and in the lobbles. The west suffers in this respect, as in many others, in consequence of the location of the Capital. The National Legislature sitting on the seaboard, where the transportation interests are all-powerful and the agricultural classes comparatively of no importance,—or, of only the same importance as an orange to be squeezed or a fowl to be plucked,—is very different from what the same body would be in Illinois or Wisconsin. The farmers have no representatives here ex-The farmers have no representatives here ex-cept those on the floor of Congress; whereas, the railroads can fill the hotels with able attorneys

REAGAN'S VIEWS.

I had a conversation a few days ago with Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, whose bill to prevent railroad discrimination is much further advanced than any other similar measure. Mr. Reagan was Postmaster-General of the Confederacy. He is a hard-working member of the present House, a hard-working member of the present House, almost always in his seat, when not on his feet on the floor of the House. He is disposed to be pugnacious, and is suspicious of the great corporations, or anything in the nature of legislation which looks like an attack on the privileges of the needle.

I directed Rengan's attention to the criticisms of his bill by The Tringure. He said that The Tringure represented his views well enough. The Committee on Commerce was urged from many quarters to annex a provision for a National Railway Commission to the bill in question. But he had felt, and in this respect a majority of the Committee had agreed with him, that such a provision would endanger the fate of the bill. Personally he was in favor of a Commission. But he had to consider not only what was desirable, but what was practicable. When he reflected that the railroads had been powerful enough to kill several such bills in the House, and had actually stopped in the Senate last session his own bill, which attempted much less, he was disposed to limit his efforts in the first instance merely to the passage of a bill to prohibit discrimination and pooling, and to define a continuous carriage. When we have done this much, he said, it will be time enough to consider the Commission project.

much, he said, it will be time enough to consider the Commission project.

OPPOSITION OF THE RAILROADS.

"I am surprised to see," said Mr. Reagan, "how decidedly opposed the railroads are to my measure. I have endeavored to make it perfectly fair and equitable. My aim has been to avoid the appearance even of anything like oppression. Notwithstanding, the large Eastern companies have persistently attempted to trifle with the Committee, doing everything in their power for purposes of delay; asking hearings, and then not coming before the Committee, or using influence in the House to postpone action. This policy was carried so far that the Committee at last decided to stop 'the futile dalliance,' and reported the bill to the House. Then the railroad men came to time; Messrs. Vanderbilt and Jewett notified the Committee of their desire to be heard, and the lith inst. was set for a hearing." The results of this conference will probably be known before these lines are read.

ADEQUACT OF THE REMEDIES.

ADEQUACY OF THE REMEDIES.

I asked Mr. Reagan as to the adequacy of the remedies proposed by his bill, especially referring to the fact that private persons would be slow to avail themselves of the privilege of an action at law against great corporations. He admitted the force of this, and said it had often come within his own knowledge that corporations had litigated through to the courts of the last resort merely to wear out their opponents. "But," he added, "we have provided for a criminal as well as a civil action. On information, the District Attorney is compelled, under our bill, to prosecute criminally the officers of transportation companies violating the provisions of the act. It's astonishing," said Mr. Reagan, in conclusion, "that the people of the West should oppose this bill. Isn't half a loaf better than no bread, particularly when there is a prospect of getting the other half in due time. We propose only to be patient and reasonable; and to provide a remedy until the desired agency of reform and information can be established. Reflect that the Senste is much more difficult to makage in such matters than the House, and you will see that we have been wise in not attempting too much." ADEQUACY OF THE REMEDIES.

more difficult to manage in such matters than the House, and you will see that we have been wise in not attempting too much."

MR. RAPP'S BILL

providing for a Commission is still in an early stage, and its further progress is at least doubtful. Mr. Sapp himself believes the Commission is the essential thing, but sees no reason why his bill should be antagonized to Reagan's. He voted for Reagan's bill in the House, and will do so again when it comes up. He will have a hearing soon before the Commission to the best of his ability. He has no objection to the increase of the salaries of Commissioners to \$6,000, but put the salaries low to avoid criticism from the other side. He would be glad to support an amendment increasing the salaries of the Commissioners and their Secretary.

SOUTHERN-CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Southern-Claims Commission expires by limitation March 10 next. You have already had a summary of its report for the year. But it may not be well known that the Commission, during the nine years of its existence, has done a vast amount of work, and saved millions of money to the Government; and all to the satisfaction of disinterested men of both parties. No complaint or expression of dissatisfaction has been heard from any quarter, except from the claim agents. The Commission was organized in 1871. All the claims were filed by the 10th of March, 1873, and no evidence has been taken since March 10, 1879. The work of the Commission is now virtually completed, only a number of claims of bankrupts, whose assignees have not appeared on their behalf, remaining unadjudicated. The Commission considers only claims for "stores and supplies" furnished by loyal persons to the Union armies. Destruction of property, or any injury to the same, and the use of buildings are classified as "casualties of war," and not paid for. The claims allowed by the Commission during the whole period of its existence have amounted to something less than \$4,-500,000, and those disallowed to more than \$40,-600,000.

A TYPICAL SOUTHERN CL

Commission during the whole period to the extended the period of the control of t

me and left me behind."

"Mr. Richmond says, in regard to the credibility of this witness: "Randall's testimony has never been impeached in any court, and I found him on the United States jury at Billings Court; and as Randall was personally known to the Judge, who considered him a fit juryman, I concluded to take his testimony. I am fully satisfied he told the truth in the Heinn matter."

The Commissioner was fully satisfied by Hichmond's report, and the claim was disallowed. If, now, the investigation had been before a Commistee of Congress, crowded with business, and unable to send experts to take testimony om the spot, it is probable this conspiracy would have been successful. There are thousands others like it. The experience of the Commission would seem to show the danger of permitting any class of Southern claims to get before Congress and be adjudicated by committees. R. W. P.

#### A POLICE WRINKLE.

How Changes of Venue Will Be Fixed on the West Side.

Police stations are the final resort of many classes of people. The thief, peace-disturber, and murderer, the lawyer, whose capabilities only fit him for a small practice, and the weary tramp who has nowhere to lay his head. But it has remained for the present Municipal Administration to find a new use for the stations, and in addition to their present usefulness they are now to be made houses of refuge for some of the Justices of the Peace with which this city is evidently overstocked. Who originated the scheme? No one knows, and in the words of an ex-Mayor, "If anybody asks you tell him you don't know." All that the reporter knows is this: For about a week past a half-dozen members of the police force who are carpenters by trade have been engaged, chiefly in the secret hours of the night, in remodeling the rear end of the West Division Police Court. They were as mysterious about their work as if death was the penalty for divulging the secret, but yesterday the job had so far progressed that the reporter could plainly see a very light, airy, and commodious apartment fixed up in the manner peculiar to justice shops, and without waiting for any of the neighboring houses to tumble down and alarm him into thinking what it all meant, he walked down stairs and at the first city official he met fired off the following query:

"What Justice is going to occupy the new How Changes of Venue Will Be Fixed

official's eyes nearly popped out of his head as he comprehended that the secret was no longer

of Canal and Randolph streets?"

"I hear so; but then I am not the wisest person in the world."

"The idea is then to fix up things so that people cannot escape Democratic justice in the Police Court by taking changes of venue to Republican Magistrates in the vicinity of the station."

"I guess you've hit it right. By-by; call again."

Court business could be simplified, the Clerk having access to the papers of both Justices, and the entire business could be held in hand easily by the authorities at the City-Hail. If the scheme worked successfully in the West Division, as it was devoutly wished it would, the same practice would be inaugurated at the Armory. The binnacle had no doubt that it would play havoc with our Demogratic party, when it became known on board ship that Justice Brown, a Republican, would preside at the pros-

mory. The binnace had no doubt that it would play have with our Demogratic party, when it became known on board ship that Justice Brown, a Regubilican, would preside at the prospective South Division House of Refuge. He had been Police Commissioner, and was thoroughly posted in police affairs, a competent and judicious adviser, and, all in all, a man to be greatly prized as an acquisition to the city's management. The needle manifested its greatest approval. Why? Commissioner Brown once raised the needle from crossing-policeman to Sergeani. The binnacle greatly wondered how the secret leaked out, and wished publicity would not be given it until it had been tried as an experiment. The binnacle greatly wondered how the secret leaked out, and wished publicity would not be given it until it had been tried as an experiment. The binnacle lights ceased to burn, the oil had given out, and the reporter wandered away to find Justice Walsh. He was rather pleased with the idea, and announced his intention of sending all changes of venue to his nearest neighbor. There has been some talk that the law would not recognize the new scheme; he doubted that. Payne Fitz, an attorney, cited a case wherein he heat the city, Judge McAllister holding that a Justice having an office some distance from the Police Court could not reint a room near the Court and hang out his shingle, simply as a means of catching changes of venue. The new idea pleased him so much that he talked all around it, and admired each feature brought out in connection therewith. But sorrow twinged him baddy when he wondered how his brother Justice, Mr. Morrison, who has been waxing great upon refugees from the West Division Police Court, would look upon the latest enterprise of the best Mayor and the best police.

By this new arrangement Justice Ingersoll would do private as well as police business in his new quarters, and in compensation for the fees of his office to the Controller. His court-room will be reached by the outside stairway at the station, and thence

SENATOR LAMAR'S CONDITION. SENAI OR LAMAR'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Gordon
has a telegram from Gen. Singleton, dated
Jackson, Miss., to-day, saying: "Lamar is
slightly paralyzed. He is better now. I am
with him."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14.—A special from Jackson, Miss., says Senator Lamar's condition is improved.

THE MARKETS.

meral Decline in the Values of readstuffs and Provisi

"Tailers" Lose Confidence and Harriedly Drop Their Deals.

ON 'CHANGE.

THE LEADING PRODUCE MARKETS ore very weak yesterday. Confidence ture of prices seemed to be unusua were very weak yesterday. Confidence is future of prices seemed to be unusually turbed, and the result was heavy offerings leading articles of produce, which by prices down by a run. Wheat declined three cents during the day and pork 30 (These were followed by a decline of 13% cellard and fully one-half cent per bushel in Other grain was relatively steady, though fell off in sympathy with wheat and corn. The weakness in prices was all the marked as it did not seem to be caused by pressing telegrams from other points. I pool was reputed to be a little firmer on wheat and corn, with no important of in provisions, and our receipts grain were rather light, and proin provisions, and our receipts grain were rather light, and promise to continue so for several days, as the be weather in the country has stopped farmer from moving over the roads in very many settions. The weakness, however, seemed to comfrom outside. There were large selling outers on hand from people on the seaboard, and the weight of their offerings bore prices down rapidly. There were rumors floating to the effect that "the clique" was selling out, but the reporter was unable to ascertain anything this warranted this conclusion. The selling seeme to be done on behalf of the men who have earned for themselves the cuphoniou name of "Tailers," the title being given them because they are supposed to have followed at the tail of Jim Keene and his coadjutors, hoping to make money in the advance in prices which the appeared

was only 1 cent to 2 cents on the days. The consequence is that the numero who have invested their cash in small well as those who are always on the I make money by selling "short," have that the market was going to "thus that it was best to sell freely. And so been selling rather freely for three or

day. It was noted that rye was steady and barley a shade firmer in spite of the weakness all round.

STORAGE CAPACITY.

It was reported on good authority that arrangements had practically been made for increasing our grain storage capacity between now and next harvest to the extent of nearly 4,000,000 bushels. One house is to be built on the Northwestern Road, another on the Rock Island, and two others are talked of. It is considered probable that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will add a fifth bouse to its aiready enormous storage capacity. There is not much consolation in this to the parties who are or have been unable to consign their grain to store during the last few weeks, but the philosopher may derive some satisfaction from the reflection that these extraordinary arrangements would never have been made but for the unusual pressure of last winter for storage room, and the still more extraordinary giut now. The capitalists who are about to invest their money in the erection of new warebouness are probably antisfied that the character of the Chicago market has radically changed from that of a few years ago, and that the grain trade may now be regarded as one in which large quantities of stuff will be held here as an investment during the coider half of the year. It has long been urged by parties who claim to understand the changing character of the grain trade that this is a legitimate centre of accumulation for the whole Northwest, and that we may no more expect to have a healthy market without a large stock of grain on hand than a dry-goods merchant to transact a big business with bare shelves. It is undoubtedly possible that we may accumulate too much grain here for the good of the trade, but the conservative man would carcely venture, in the light of recent developments, to assign the limit beyond which it would be unasfe to

GRAIN RECEIVERS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM. To Murray & Co., 127 La Salle street: the grand drawing of the Louisians & Lottery on the 13th inst., No. 51,745 draw capital prize of \$30,000; No. 16,416 draw \$000; No. 65,840 draw \$5,000.

M. A. DAUPHIN, Presi

A MEDICINE SHOULD NOT BE

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B casks W. G. and C. C. Ware in open loss. Brown and Yellow Ware. Brown and Yellow Ware. Both brown assorted." Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Shades, As-Goods sacked for country merchants. GEO. F. GORF & CO. Assistant

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